JULY, 1773. VOL. II. NUMB. 89.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL

Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 5th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, nostri est Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, IN S. CAROLINA,

THE BRIGANTINE SEA NYMPH, JOSEPH BLEWER, Master;

A NEW veſſel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his houſe, in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf, who has for ſale, Carolina Soal Leather, and new Rice.

THIS DAY is PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

LETTERS FROM YORICK TO ELIZA.

THESE letters have been lately diſcovered, and proved (as the preface will inform the reader) to be genuine. In elegance of ſtyle, ſoftneſs of expreſſion, and tenderneſs of ſentiment, they claim an equality with the firſt productions of that celebrated genius.

DOCTOR JOHN GILBERT,

Who lately practiſed Phyſic in READING,

HAVING, at the requeſt and invitation of many of his friends, removed again to this city, begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, but particularly his former cuſtomers, that he may be conſulted in all the diſorders to which the human body is incident, at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Race-ſtreet.

It is now become almoſt cuſtomary, at leaſt many of the Gentlemen of the Faculty have of late thought proper to begin their addreſs to the Public with liberal encomiums on their own knowledge, practice and ability; and ſome, who are determined to ſtick at nothing, at once declare there is no diſorder, however acute or malignant in its nature, that they cannot immediately not only give relief in, but effectually eradicate, without the leaſt inconvenience or danger to the patient; ſo that perſons who are unacquainted with the human frame would ſuppoſe (upon reading ſuch advertiſements, hand-bills, &c.) many diſorders to exiſt altogether in the imagination, by the eaſy manner in which they are ſaid to be expelled. This muſt, however, appear in a very ridiculous light to every perſon poſſeſſed of the ſmalleſt degree of penetration, and can only ſerve the two-fold purpoſe of impoſing on the ignorant, and (until they are from fatal experience convinced to the contrary) the emolument of the authors of ſuch prepoſterous aſſertions. Such unworthy motives as theſe are far from Doctor GILBERT's intentions; and as he has heretofore fully informed the Public relative to his being regularly bred to his profeſſion, as well as his having had ſeveral years experience and practice in Germany, England and America, thinks it now ſufficient to aſſure them, that he will ſtill continue to exert his utmoſt abilities to ſerve them, and by good attendance and a particular attention to their reſpective caſes, endeavour to merit the patronage of the Public, and the eſteem of thoſe who may chooſe to employ him.

N. B. The ſaid Dr. GILBERT keeps an aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A VERY elegant BILLIARD TABLE, not twelve months old, and in good order, with a compleat ſett of balls, maces, &c. &c. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, next door to Mr. JOHN HART's vendue-ſtore.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Lancaſter-County, June 29, 1773.

O PITY AN AGED MAN!

WHO came from the county of Cork, in Ireland, in April 1772, in conſequence of letters from his ſons, JOHN and THOMAS DENNY, but not finding them and being unable to pay his redemption-money, was ſold a ſervant to Jacob Huver, in the county of Lancaſter, one mile from Smith's furnace; and eight miles from the borough of Lancaſter, in the province of Pennſylvania. He hears his ſons are at Philadelphia, or Boſton. O SONS, come to the relief of your aged father.

THOMAS DANAHY, alias DENNY.

TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAM SMITH,

At his Medicinal Store, the ſign of the Riſing Sun, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and next door below Jonathan Zane's,

THE famous new-invented WORM SYRUP, prepared from the bark of a Weſt-India tree.—It has long been a complaint among the faculty, that nothing was more wanting in phyſic, than a medicine which would be gentle and certain in its operation, at the ſame time agreeable in its form, to expell worms from the human body: The above ſyrup anſwers each of theſe intentions. The firſt and ſecond doſes ſometimes puke a little, and ſeldom fail of purging; after this, it has little or no ſenſible operation upon the body. It is ſo pleaſant, that nothing but the ſweet taſte can be perceived; upon this account it is very agreeable to children. It has long been in uſe in ſeveral of the Weſt-India Iſlands, and has of late found its way into England. An eminent phyſician of this city has uſed it for theſe two years paſt with the moſt deſirable ſucceſs. Particular directions will be given with each bottle of the ſyrup. Practitioners of Phyſic in town and country may be ſupplied with the bark, by enquiring as above directed, where may be had, as uſual, all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, &c. of the beſt quality and on the moſt reaſonable terms; Medicine Cheſts alſo, for ſhips, iron works and private families, made up with care and punctuality, and on the uſual reaſonable terms. A beautiful Liquid Blue Dye is prepared and ſold at ſaid ſtore, which will dye a deeper or brighter colour, as deſired.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE, with a good breaſt of milk. Enquire of the printer.

Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, June 28, 1773.

THERE were two perſons committed to my cuſtody on the 20th of this inſtant, viz. ROBERT DUFFEY, alias LADBROOK, born in England, by trade a joiner; the other named WILLIAM THOMPSON. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come and take them away and pay charges in five weeks from the date hereof, or they will be ſold out for the ſame, by

BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff.

June 15, 1773.

WHEREAS SUSANNA, the wife of JAMES MOORE, of Shearman's Valley, in the county of Cumberland, and province of Pennſylvania, hath eloped from her huſband without any juſt cauſe, and hath ſunk him a conſiderable deal in debt unknown to him, to the great detriment of his family: This is therefore to warn all perſons not to truſt her, nor give her any credit upon my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

JAMES MOORE.

Baltimore County, June 25, 1773.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY ſome time ago, from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore County, about ten miles from Baltimore Town, a likely Negro Fellow, about twenty years of age, remarkably well made, ſix feet high, and much marked with the ſmall pox: Had on when he went away, a blue coat much worn, with old buttons on it, tow ſhirt and trowſers almoſt new. Whoever will take up and ſecure the above negro, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS if 100 miles from home, TEN POUNDS if 200 miles from home, FIFTEEN POUNDS if 300 miles from home, and the above reward if 400 miles from home.

RICHARD BRITON.

TO-MORROW,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
WEARING APPAREL, &c.

BOSTON, *June 21.*

Copy of letters ſent to *Great-Britain*, by his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinſon*, the Hon. *Andrew Oliver*, and ſeveral other perſons born and educated among us. Which original letters have been returned to *America*, and laid before the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province. In which *(notwithſtanding his Excellency's declaration to the Houſe, that the tendency and deſign of them was not to ſubvert the conſtitution, but rather to preſerve it entire)* the judicious reader will diſcover the fatal ſource of the confuſion and bloodſhed in which this province eſpecially has been involved, and which threatened total deſtruction to the liberties of all America.

LETTERS of the GOVERNOR, &c.

Boſton, 18th June, 1768.

"SIR,

"AS you allow me the honour of your correſpondence, I may not omit acquainting you with ſo remarkable an event as the withdraw of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms and moſt of the other officers under them from the town on board the Romney, with an intent to remove from thence to the caſtle.

"In the evening of the 10th a ſloop belonging to Mr. Hancock, a Repreſentative for Boſton, and a wealthy merchant, of great influence over the populace, was ſeized by the collector and comptroller for a very notorious breach of the acts of trade, and, after ſeizure, taken into cuſtody by the officer of the Romney man of war, and removed under command of her guns. It is pretended that the removal and not the ſeizure incenſed the people. It ſeems not very material which it was—A mob was immediately raiſed, the officers inſulted, bruiſed, and much hurt, and the windows of ſome of their houſes broke; a boat belonging to the collector burnt in triumph, and many threats uttered againſt the commiſſioners and their officers: No notice being taken of their extravagance in the time of it, nor any endeavours by any authority except the Governor, the next day to diſcover and puniſh the offenders; and there being a rumour of a higher mob intended Monday (the 13) in the evening the commiſſioners, *four of them*, thought themſelves altogether unſafe, being deſtitute of protection, and removed with their families to the Romney, and there remain and hold their board, and next week intend to do the ſame, and alſo open the cuſtom-houſe at the caſtle. The Governor preſſed the council to aſſiſt him with their advice, but they declined and evaded, calling it a bruſh or ſmall diſturbance by boys and negroes, not conſidering *how much it muſt be reſented in England* that the officers of the crown ſhould think themſelves obliged to quit the place of their reſidence and go on board a King's ſhip for ſafety, and all the internal authority of the province take no notice of it—The town of Boſton have had repeated meetings, and by their votes declared the commiſſioners and their officers a great grievance, and yeſterday inſtructed their Repreſentatives to endeavour that enquiry ſhould be made by the aſſembly whether any perſon by writing or in any other way had encouraged the ſending troops here, there being ſome alarming report that troops are expected, but have not taken any meaſures to diſcountenance the promoter of the late proceedings; but on the contrary appointed one or more of the actors or abettors in a Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and to deſire him to order the men of war out of the harbour.

"Ignorant as they be, yet the heads of a Boſton town-meeting influences all public meaſures.

"It is not poſſible this anarchy ſhould laſt always. Mr. Hollowell who will be the bearer of this tells me he has the honour of being perſonally known to you. I beg leave to refer you to him for a more full account.

"I am with the greateſt eſteem, Sir,

"your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

"THOMAS HUTCHINSON."

Boſton, Auguſt 1768.

SIR,

IT is very neceſſary other information ſhould be had in England, of the preſent ſtate of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, than what common fame will bring to you, or what you will receive from moſt of the let-

ters which go from hence, people in general being prejudiced by many falſe reports and miſrepreſentations concerning them. Seven eights of the people of the country ſuppoſe the board itſelf to be unconſtitutional, and cannot be undeceived and brought to believe that a board has exiſted in England all this century, and that the board eſtabliſhed here has no new powers given to it. Our incendiaries know it, but they induſtriouſly and very wickedly publiſh the contrary. As much pains has been taken to prejudice the country againſt the perſons of the commiſſioners, and their characters have been miſrepreſented and cruelly treated, eſpecially ſince their confinement at the caſtle, where they are not likely to hear what is ſaid of them, and are not ſo able to confute it.

It is now pretended they need not have withdrawn, that Mr. Williams had ſtood his ground without any injury, although the mob beſet his houſe, &c. There never was that ſpirit raiſed againſt the under officers as againſt the commiſſioners, *I mean four of them*. They had a public affront offered them by the town of Boſton, who refuſed to give the uſe of their hall for a public dinner, unleſs it was ſtipulated that the commiſſioners ſhould not be invited. An affront of the ſame nature at the motion of Mr. Hancock was offered by a company of cadets. Soon after a veſſel of Mr. Hancock's being ſeized, the officers were mobb'd, and the commiſſioners were informed they were threatened. I own I was in pain for them. I do not believe if the mob had ſeized them, there was any authority able and willing to have reſcued them. After they had withdrawn, the town ſignified to the Governor by a meſſage, that it was expected or deſired they ſhould not return. It was then the general voice that it would not be ſafe for them to return. After all this, the ſons of liberty ſay, they deſerted or abdicated.

The other officers of the cuſtoms in general either did not leave the town, or ſoon returned to it. Some of them ſeem to be diſcontented with the commiſſioners. Great pains have been taken to encreaſe the diſcontent. Their office by theſe means is rendered extremely burthenſome. Every thing they do is found fault with, and yet no particular illegality or even irregularity mentioned. There is too much hauteur, ſome of their officers ſay, in the treatment they receive. They ſay they treat their officers as the commiſſioners treat their officers in England, and require no greater deferrence. After all it is not the perſons but the office of the commiſſioners which has raiſed this ſpirit, and the diſtinction made between the commiſſioners is becauſe it has been given out that four of them were in favour of the new eſtabliſhment, and the *fifth was not*. If Mr. Hallowell arrived ſafe he can inform you many circumſtances relative to this diſtinction, which I very willingly excuſe myſelf from mentioning.

I know of no burden brought upon the fair trader by the new eſtabliſhment. The illicit trader finds the riſque greater than it uſed to be, eſpecially in the port where the board is conſtantly held. Another circumſtance which encreaſes the prejudice is this; the new duties happened to take place juſt about the time the commiſſioners arrived. People have abſurdly connected the duties and board of commiſſioners, and ſuppoſe we ſhould have had no additional duties if there had been no board to have the charge of collecting them. With all the aid you can give to the officers of the crown they will have enough to do, to maintain the authority of government and to carry the laws into execution.

If they are diſcountenanced, neglected, or fail of ſupport from you, they muſt ſubmit to every thing the preſent oppoſers of government think fit to require of them.

There is no office under greater diſcouragements than that of the commiſſioners. Some of my friends recommended me to the Miniſtry. I think myſelf very happy that I am not one. Indeed it would have been incompatible with my poſt as chief Juſtice, and I muſt have declined it, and I ſhould do it, although no greater ſalary had been affixed to the chief Juſtice's place than the ſmall pittance allowed by the province.

From my acquaintance with the commiſſioners, I have conceived a perſonal eſteem for them, but my chief inducement to make this repreſentation to you, is a regard to the public intereſt, which I am ſure will ſuffer if the oppoſition carry their point againſt them.

I am, with very great eſteem,
Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,
THO. HUTCHINSON.

Auguſt 10. Yeſterday at a meeting of the merchants, it was agreed by all preſent to give no more orders for goods from England, nor receive any on commiſſion until the late acts are repealed. And it is ſaid all except ſixteen in the town have ſubſcribed an engagement of that tenor. I hope the ſubſcription will be printed, that I may tranſmit it to you.

Boſton, 4th October, 1768.

DEAR SIR,

I WAS abſent upon one of our circuits when Mr. Byles arrived. Since my return I have received from him your obliging letter of 31ſt July. I never dared to think what the reſentments of the nation would be upon Hallowell's arrival. It is not ſtrange that meaſures ſhould be immediately taken to reduce the colonies to their former ſtate of government and order. But that the national funds ſhould be affected by it is to me a little myſterious and ſurprizing. Principles of government abſurd enough, ſpread through all the colonies; but I cannot think that in any colony, people of any conſideration have ever been ſo mad as to think of a revolt. Many of the common people have been in a frenzy, and talked of dying in defence of their liberties, and have ſpoke and printed what is highly criminal, and too many of rank above the vulgar, and ſome *in public poſts* have countenanced and encouraged them until they increaſed ſo much in their numbers and in their opinion of their importance as to ſubmit to government no further than they thought proper. The legiſlative powers have been influenced by them, and the executive powers intirely loſt their force. There has been continual danger of mobs and inſurrections, but they would have ſpent all their force within ourſelves, the officers of the crown and ſome of the few friends who dared to ſtand by them poſſibly might have been knocked in the head, and ſome ſuch fatal event would probably have brought the people to their ſenſes. For four or five weeks paſt the diſtemper has been growing, and I confeſs I have not been without ſome apprehenſions for myſelf, but my friends have had more for me, and I have had repeated and frequent notices from them from different quarters, *one of the laſt I will encloſe to you*. * In this ſtate of things there was no ſecurity but quitting my poſts, which nothing but the laſt extremity would juſtify. As chief Juſtice for two years after our firſt diſorders I kept the grand juries tolerably well to their duty. The laſt ſpring there had been ſeveral riots, and a moſt infamous libel had been publiſhed in one of the papers, which I enlarged upon, and the grand jury had determined to make preſentments, but the attorney-general not attending them the firſt day, Otis and his creatures who were alarmed and frightned, exerted themſelves the next day and prevailed upon ſo many of the jury to change their voices, that there was not a ſufficient number left to find a bill. They have been ever ſince more enraged againſt me than ever. At the deſire of the Governor I committed to writing the charge while it lay in my memory, and as I have no further uſe for it I will incloſe it as it may give you ſome idea of our Judicatories.

Whilſt we were in this ſtate, news came of two regiments being ordered from Halifax, and ſoon after two more from Ireland. The minds of the people were more and more agitated, broad hints were given that the troops ſhould never land, a barrel of tar was placed upon the Beacon, in the night to be fired to bring in the country when the troops appeared, and all the authority of the government was not ſtrong enough to remove it. The town of Boſton met and paſſed a number of weak but very criminal votes; and as the Governor declined calling an Aſſembly they ſent circular letters to all the towns and diſtricts to ſend a perſon each that there might be a general conſultation at ſo extraordinary a criſis. They met and ſpent a week, made themſelves ridiculous, and then diſſolved themſelves, after a meſſage or two to the Governor which he refuſed to receive; a petition to the King which I dare ſay *their agent* will never be allowed to preſent, and a reſult which they have publiſhed ill-natured and impotent.

In this confuſion the troops from Halifax arrived. I never was much afraid of the people's taking arms, but I was apprehenſive of violence from the mob, it being their laſt chance before the troops could land. As the proſpect of revenge became more certain their courage abated in proportion. Two regiments are landed, but a new grievance is now raiſed. The troops are by act of Parliament to be quartered no where elſe but in the barracks until they are full. There are barracks enough at the caſtle to hold both regiments. It is therefore againſt the act to bring any of them into town. This was ſtarted by the council in their anſwer to the Governor, which to make themſelves popular, they in an unprecedented way publiſhed and have alarmed all the province; for although none but the moſt contracted minds could put ſuch a conſtruction upon the act, yet after this declaration of the council nine tenths of the people ſuppoſe it juſt. I wiſh the act had been better expreſſed, but it is abſurd to ſuppoſe the Parliament intended to take from the King the direction of his forces by confining them to a place where any of the colonies might think fit to build barracks. It is beſides ungrateful, for it is known to many that this proviſion was brought into the bill after it had been framed without it, from meer favour to the colonies. I hear the commander in chief has provided barracks or quarters, but a doubt ſtill remains with the council, whether they are to furniſh the articles required, unleſs the men are in the province barracks, and they are to determine upon it to day.

The government has been ſo long in the hands of the populace that it muſt come out of them by degrees, at leaſt it will be a work of time to bring the people back to juſt notions of the nature of government.

Mr. Pepperrell, a young gentleman of a good character, and grandſon and principal heir to the late Sir William Pepperrell being bound to London, I ſhall deliver this letter to him, as it will be too bulky for poſtage, and deſire him to wait upon you with it.

I am with great eſteem,
Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,
THO. HUTCHINSON.

* *See the foll'wing letter.*

SIR,

THE great eſteem I have for you in every point of light, perhaps renders my fears and doubts for the ſafety of your perſon greater than they ought to be; however if that is an error it certainly reſults from true friendſhip, naturally jealous. Laſt night I was informed by a gentleman of my acquaintance, who had his information from one intimate with and knowing to the infernal purpoſes of the ſons of liberty as they falſely ſtile themſelves, that he verily believ'd, from the terrible threats and menaces by thoſe Catalines againſt you, that your life is greatly in danger. This informant I know is under obligations to you, and is a man of veracity. He expreſſed himſelf with concern for you, and the gentleman acquainting me with this horrid circumſtance, aſſured me he was very uneaſy till you had notice. I ſhould have done myſelf the honour of waiting on you, but am neceſſarily prevented. The duty I owed to you as a friend, and to the public as a member of ſociety, would not ſuffer me to reſt till I had put your honour upon your guard; for though this may be a falſe alarm, nothing would have given me greater pain, if any accident had happened, and I had been ſilent. If poſſible I will ſee you to-morrow, and let you know further into this black affair. And am with the ſincereſt friendſhip and reſpect, your honour's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

ROB. AUCHMUTY.

To the honourable Thomas Hutchinſon.

Sept. 14, 1768.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, *June* 24.

Monday laſt in the afternoon his Excellency the Governor ſent the following meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I Perceive with concern for the honour and reputation of the province, that you have paſſed and cauſed to be publiſhed a number of votes or reſolves in which you have, in an unparralleled and moſt injurious manner determined the intentions and deſigns of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in certain private letters wrote ſeveral years ſince, the originals of which, as alledged, have by ſome means or other come into your poſſeſſion.

Whilſt I was the ſubject of the debates occaſioned by the letters I did not think it adviſable to give you any interruption. Now that you have come to your determination I muſt remind you that you are near to the cloſe of the fourth week of the ſeſſion, and that you have done little or none of the buſineſs of the court.

To prevent all unneceſſary burden upon your conſtituents by too long a ſeſſion I muſt deſire you to give diſpatch to ſuch matters as lye before you or are proper to be acted upon by you.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Province-Houſe, 21 *June*, 1773.

His Excellency's meſſage to the Houſe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I Deſire that as ſoon as may be, you will cauſe to be laid before me an atteſted copy of the votes, or reſolves, which have paſſed your Houſe, and have been made public, and to which I referred in my meſſage of yeſterday. T. HUTCHINSON.

Province-Houſe, 22d *June*, 1773.

Meſſage from the Board to the Governor,

June 22, 1773.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Board had returned your Excellency's letters to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, but have this day again obtained them with this reſtriction, that we by no means ſuffer them to go out of our hands.

Your meſſage informs us, that if we ſhall lay before you the original letters with your ſignature, you will ſatisfy the board whether they are genuine or not." Tho' the board are not at liberty to lay them before you in the uſual way, yet they have directed their committee to open the letters in your preſence, that your Excellency may ſatisfy yourſelf with reſpect to the hand writing, and to give you any further ſatisfaction not inconſiſtent with the reſtriction before mentioned.

Your Excellency ſays, we "cannot form a right judgment of all the parts of theſe letters, unleſs we ſhould be furniſhed with the letters to which your's are wrote in anſwer."—As we are deſirous of forming a right judgment in this matter, we ſhall with candour read and conſider any letters your Excellency ſhall pleaſe to lay before us for that purpoſe.

Meſſage this day to the Board.

Gentlemen of the Council,

CErtain letters have been laid before me which appear to be of my ſigning. The diſreſpect ſhewn me by the unuſual and indecent reſtrictions to your Committee, as expreſſed in your meſſage, is unprecedented. It can be no excuſe that you had ſuffered yourſelves to be laid under reſtraint. The propoſal for it ought to have been rejected by you, as carrying with it ſtrong ſuſpicion of that unfairneſs with which the whole proceeding relative to theſe and other letters had been carried on from the beginning.

I recommend to you to give diſpatch to the buſineſs of the general court lying before you.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Province-Houſe, 23 *June*, 1773.

Tueſday evening arrived the ſhip St. Andrew, Capt. James Morriſon, in 5 weeks and 5 days from Greenock, bound to Edenton, North-Carolina, but ſtopped here with a number of paſſengers and to land ſome coals.

Letters of the 13th of May from Glaſgow mention nothing of a war.

From the St. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

A DREAM.

I CONFESS to you, Mr. Printer, that I always, dream when I get drunk, and that I got very drunk laſt night in the old cauſe. Ah, did they all ſtand out like me, we could do what we pleaſed in that raſcally Houſe of Commons. Hearing, Sir, that our immortal and everlaſting patriot was to go to the Houſe on Monday next, I was exceedingly overjoyed, and ſo thought I could not do leſs than go to drink porter for the good of the nation.

Well, I drank at leaſt a *Quant. Suff.* as my Doctor ſays, and went to bed, and lo! a dream. I dreamed, Sir, that the great Monday was arrived, and that I myſelf, with many others, was at the door of the Houſe of Commons, to be ready to hoop and to hallo, in order that they might ſee that our patriot went to take his ſeat in the Houſe "amidſt the acclamations of the people." Well, at laſt he arrived, and methought he walked up to the door with great boldneſs. The ſcoundrel door-keeper, however, had the inconſcionable impudence to ſtop him. Sirrah! (ſays he to our patriot) who are you?

"Who am *I!* (returned our everlaſting patriot, in deep dudgeon) Who am *I!* Why, ſlave, varlet, caitiff, thou tyrannous ſervant of tyrants, knoweſt thou me not? Know, ſirrah, that I am the greateſt man that ever was or ever will be, damme. Am I not, men of England? ſaid he, turning to us poor rogues that were ſtanding around him.

Here we, to be ſure, could do no leſs than—— huzza! Wilkes for ever!

He goes on!—"Know, ſirrah, that I am a patriot, greater than Ruſſell, Hampden, Marvell, or Sidney; and that I have bled for my country at every pore; ay, and am ready to bleed again—if they would pay me for it. In ſhort, Sir, to ſum up all in a word, and to petrify you with fear, terror, and aſtoniſhment at once, know, varlet, my name is *John Wilkes!* Hear that and tremble. And I am come to this infamous Houſe becauſe I want to get into it. I love infamous places, and I always loved infamous places, and it will be d—d odd unleſs I always will love infamous places. Therefore, knave, open your door; for tho' the people in the inſide are all a parcel of raſcals, I long to make one of them."

I don't doubt it in the leaſt (replied the door-keeper) but ſtill that won't make me open the door. A word in your ear, Sir. Do you know what the ſubject of debate is to be this day?

"No."

Why then I'll tell you. It is to be upon *embezzlements*. Certain knaves, who made too free with money which did not belong to them, are to be called to account for it. Eh! Mr. Wilkes, are you not afraid to enter, in caſe they ſhould take it in their heads to ſtare at you? *embezzlements*, you know, eh!

"Slave (retorted our everlaſting patriot, in great wrath) villain, knave, this to *me?*"

Upon which, ſeeing our patriot in this villainous dilemma, we interpoſed, as to be ſure the *people* ought to do, in the defence of their country. And as the cauſe was for liberty too, we thought we could not do leſs (ſince the door-keeper was ſo ſaucy) than give Mr. Wilkes the liberty to enter. So, uniting ourſelves, we ſet the door open in a trice, and the everlaſting patriot entered in the midſt of ſhouts.

Thus far, methought, all went on ſwimmingly; and ſeeing we had been ſo ſucceſsful in the beginning, I thought it neceſſary to ſee the end of it. In I went, and found myſelf in the gallery. I was impatient for the ſequel, when lo! our patriot walked boldly in among them, and placed himſelf in the lap of Colonel Luttrell. "Not ſo free neither," ſaid the Colonel, and ſhoved the immortal patriot from himſelf over-againſt another Gentleman. This Gentleman ſhoved him againſt another, and this other ſent him to the other ſide, and from the other ſide he was ſent to this again, —juſt like a football. Yes, Mr. Printer, the immortal and everlaſting patriot was pelted about from Member to Member, from ſeat to ſeat, from county to county, with as little mercy as if he was a rotten apple or a bad halfpenny. Sir Fletcher threw the huge ſtatute books at him; Lord North pelted him with the Treaſury accounts which were lying upon the table; Cha. Fox took a handful of dice out of his pocket, and rattled them about his ears; Sir Gilbert Elliot picked him with the Scotch thiſtle; the bloody Barrington diverted himſelf with pinking the poor patriot's buttocks; Wedderburne and Mungo thundered againſt him with the thirty volumes of journals; and in ſhort every man was at him in one way or another, till he ran gauntlet of the houſe over and over. Ah! Mr. Printer had you ſeen our poor and everlaſting patriot when all was over—by St. George he was like a dried herring, or a dead Frenchman. He hung together, you would have thought, like a parcel of rags, and he looked as if you could have blown him away into atoms. A motion was then made, that he be carried home upon a porter's knot, and laid in ſome bed, to recover at his eaſe; which paſſed *nem. con.*—I could hold no longer—Indeed, I thought it held out very well hitherto—however this rouſed me; I ſtarted up, and was brandiſhing about my hands to prepare myſelf for the battle, when I hit my knuckles with a confounded rap againſt the bed poſt, and awaked. I opened my eyes, and lo! it was a dream.

A very great Patriot.

April 24.

PERTH-AMBOY, *June* 27.

Two men who came from New-England about a year ago, and paſſed by the names of Stephen Waterman and John Swan, hired an houſe and pretended to ſet up the ſilverſmiths trade; ſometime before, another by the name of Noah Colten, ſet up the ſame trade at Middletown Point, their conduct was ſoon ſuſpicious; and on Saturday laſt four men were apprehended in Woodbridge, Swan at work in his ſhop, with a man of ſome property, near 80 years of age, named Brown, ſeveral inſtruments for making dollars were found hid in the houſe, a ſlating preſs in the ſhop, and other tools hid in a poſt hole, the brook and other places; as Waterman was from home and with a ſuſpicious man, the officers proceeded to the houſe of one Hutchins, near Bound Brook, who had been alſo ſuſpected, in their way they met Waterman at a tavern, he attempted to get off, and was ſeen to throw away ſomething which one of his purſuers took up, and found to be five pieces milled, intended for half Joes, he was ſoon taken; the officers proceeded to Hutchins's, from whence two men eſcaped, ſuppoſed to be Colten and one Boyd, a New-Englandman. The perſons apprehended were examined on Sunday, at firſt they prevaricated, and at laſt refuſed to anſwer, but being ſeperately examined and ſuſpecting the proof much againſt them, one of them made a full confeſſion, by which ſeveral perſons in different parts appear to be concerned with them. The dollars made are of 1758, 1762 and 1766, the dollars have been formerly deſcribed in the news papers. the Joes not being complete, no other deſcription can be given of them than that they are all of 1743 and 1761.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 5.

About twelve years ago Thomas England, of this city, tallow-chandler, was ſuddenly miſſing, but afterwards found floating in the river, and from many circumſtances, it was generally thought that he had made away with himſelf; but a few days ago a letter was received by our Governor, from Virginia, informing him, that a perſon had delivered himſelf up, and ſays that he having ſome words with the ſaid England on one of the wharves, ſtruck him with a ſtick, which killed him, and then to hide the murder, he threw his body into the river; and that he has been wandering ever ſince, a vagabond continually tormented by his guilty conſcience.

Doctor PHINEAS BOND, who ſerved as one of the phyſicians of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital from the firſt opening of it, with great fidelity, care and ſkill, being lately departed this life, Doctor JOHN MORGAN is unanimouſly choſen to ſerve as a phyſician and ſurgeon in his ſtead. And the treaſurer, JOSEPH KING, who diſcharged that truſt carefully and faithfully laſt year, being likewiſe lately deceaſed, JOSEPH HILLBORN is unanimouſly choſen in his ſtead.

On Monday laſt the Justices *of the Peace of the* County *of* Philadelphia met, in purſuance of an act of Aſſembly, to appoint an officer *for inſpecting, counting, culling and meaſuring* Lumber, to be ſhipped from this province, in the room of Hugh Davy, deceaſed; when Matthew Clarkson was unanimouſly choſen.

[Married.] Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. to Miſs HANNAH GARDNER; Mr. WILLIAM SHEAFF, merchant, to Mrs. BARBARY SICKEL; and Mr. DAVID REES, to Miſs BETSY COBURN, all of this city.—Mr. JOHN KEAN, merchant, to Miſs POLLY CHAMBERS, both of York-Town.

Custom-House, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Br. Conſt. Friends,	W. Hayman,	Barbados,
Brig Chance,	A. Boyd,	St. Vincents,
Sloop Patty,	G. Simpſon,	North Carolina,
Ship Jenny,	J. Cambell,	N. Caſtle on Del.
Sloop Betſy,	S. Williams,	Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Sidney,	J. Sawyer,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Elizabeth,	A. Sharp,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Suſanna,	W. Wyer,	Piſcataqua,
Brig Molly,	J. Mullet,	St. Kitts,
Sch. Priſcilla,	W. Wiſe,	Maryland,
Sch. Mars,	J. Walſh,	Halifax,
Sch. Bonaventure,	J. Waterman,	Nantucket,
Sl. Two Brothers,	J. Thompſon,	New Providence,
Sch. Induſtry,	R. Parker,	Piſcataqua.

Outwards.

Brig Dolphin,	A. Hill,	Dublin,
Ship Sally,	S. Covell,	Liſbon,
Ship Hetty,	E. Davis,	Vigo,
Sh. James&Rebec.	W. Willock,	Liverpool,
Sch. Delaware,	B. Goodhue,	Salem New Eng.
Sloop Quaker,	P. Parker,	Jamaica,
Br. Sea Nymph,	J. Blewer,	South-Carolina,
Sch. Induſtry,	R. Parker,	Piſcataqua,
Brig Molly,	J. Mullet,	St. Kitts,
Sloop Dove,	J. Hayward,	St. Euſtatia,
Sloop Molly,	H. Walker,	Jamaica,
Sloop Peggy,	J. Barry,	St. Euſtatia,
Brig Chance,	A. Boyd,	St. Vincents.

Cleared.

Sloop Ruſſel,	N. Martin,	Maryland,
Sl. Eliz. & Sarah,	R. Bedlow,	St. Croix,
Sch. Norfolk Pac.	H. Dougherty,	Virginia,
Br. Morning Star,	W. Price,	St. Croix,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados,
Sloop Friendſhip,	J. Warner,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sch. Becky,	R. Harris,	Georgia,
Sloop Charlotte,	J. Rivers,	Virginia,
Sloop Sally,	B. Carman,	Jamaica,
Ship Roſanna,	P. Cox,	Maryland,
Sch. Priſcilla,	W. Wiſe,	Maryland,
Ship Warwick,	C. Smith,	Liſbon.
Ship Renown,	J. Steel,	Dover,
Ship America,	J. Brice,	Londonderry,
Brig Harriot,	P. Young,	Liſbon.

ROBERT PAISLEY,

INTENDING ſoon to leave this province, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who ſtand indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, to ſettle immediately, otherwiſe he will, however diſagreeable, employ an attorney to do it for him. Thoſe who have any demands againſt him are deſired to call for payment.

N. B. He has ſtill a few Goods on hand, conſiſting chiefly of gauzes and kentings, which will be ſold very reaſonable.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, for caſh or the cuſtomary credit, by

JOHN ACKROYD,

At his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine broadcloths, from 23*ſ.* to 30*ſ.* per yard; fine and ſuperfine foreſt cloths; rattinets, ſhalloons, calimancoes, worſted and cotton denims, flour of muſtard in caſks and bottles, a ſmall aſſortment of hardware, &c. &c.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia:

Gentlemen,

AS the office of CORONER is now become vacant, by the death of the late worthy Caleb Caſh (and as it has been cuſtomary for ſuch who ſtand candidates for the ſame, to beſpeak the favour of the public in this manner) and from the encouragement I have received from many of my friends, I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the enſuing election. I therefore humbly requeſt your votes and intereſt for the ſaid office, which ſhall be ever gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, Your ſincere friend,

BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SOBER diligent ſervant, who can ſhave and dreſs wigs; if he can drive a carriage and take care of horſes he will be the more agreeable. He muſt have no objection to wear livery, nor to travel. Very good wages will be given. Apply to the printer hereof.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of CARSON and SCULLEY, of Chriſtiana Bridge, ſtore-keepers, is now diſſolved, all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip on account, are earneſtly requeſted (to prevent further trouble) to come and ſettle the ſame with Thomas Sculley.

N. B. Said SCULLEY returns his ſincere thanks to all thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their cuſtom; and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours, as he intends to carry on the buſineſs in as extenſive a manner as ever, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms.

DANIEL DUCHEMINE,

HAS taken the place called LEBANON, to the ſouthward of the Commons, where may be had, tea and coffee, ſangree, ſyllabub, bottled cyder, beer, mead, &c. with various kinds of fruits, cakes and comfits: It is well adapted to the reſt and refreſhment of ſuch ſober company as viſit the Hoſpital and Bettering-Houſe, being ſituated at the ſouth end of Tenth-ſtreet, which runs by the eaſt ſide of the Bettering Houſe. None will be admitted but ſober, orderly and reputable people.

N. B. At ſaid place may be ſeen, a good collection of Geography, in globes, maps and hiſtorical deſcriptions, both in Engliſh and French.

The FLYING MACHINE,

KEPT BY

CHARLES BESSONETT, at Bristol,

SETS out on Mondays and Thurſdays, from the houſe of William Dibley, at the Croſs Keys, the corner of Cheſnut and Third ſtreets, Philadelphia, and proceeds to Princeton the ſame days, where it meets the New-York Stage, exchanges paſſengers, and returns on Tueſdays and Fridays. All gentlemen and ladies, that pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom, may depend on the beſt uſage, from the public's humble ſervant,

CHARLES BESSONETT.

N. B. Goods and paſſengers carried as uſual.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1773.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant girl, named CHRISTIANA BALL, but calls herſelf CATY for ſhortneſs; about twenty years of age, brown ſkinned, black eyes and hair lately cut ſhort, a little ſtoop ſhouldered; ſhe has been but a few days in the country. Her cloaths are very ordinary, a brown cloth petticoat, three coarſe ſhifts, and a ſtriped calico ſhort gown; any other cloaths uncertain. Whoever takes her up, and confines her in any gaol within twenty miles of this city, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, or THREE POUNDS if taken up at any diſtance further, paid by

HENRY NEILL.

TAKEN UP and committed to the gaol of the city of Perth Amboy, in the county of Middleſex, in New-Jerſey, the 1ſt of July, 1773, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN RUTLEGE, who confeſſes he is the ſervant of one John Patterson, of Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, and left his maſter laſt month, as mentioned in an advertiſement inſerted in this paper of the 7th of June inſt. His maſter may have him again by applying to the ſubſcriber, and paying the reward for taking him up, and charges.

OBADIAH KING, Gaoler.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1773.

FOR CAPE-FEAR, in NORTH-CAROLINA,

The SLOOP

PATTY,

GABRIEL SIMPSON, Master;

NOW lying at Stamper's wharf, and will ſail in eighteen days. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter on board.

Baltimore County, June 19, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On MONDAY the ſixteenth day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, for Caſh only,

THREE Tracts of Land, ſituate in Baltimore County aforeſaid, near Mr. David Hoop's mill, within two miles of the road leading from York to Baltimore Town, about twenty-four miles from the latter. One Tract of Patent Land containing 180 acres, on which is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable and kitchen, a good garden paled in, an apple orchard of good fruit, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe; about 50 acres of land cleared and under good fences. Two Tracts of leaſed Land, adjoining the above tract; the one containing 188 acres, the other 71 acres, with a ſtream of water running through the ſame, ſufficient for merchant mills; a quantity of good meadow ground which may be made with little expence. The leaſed lands are under leaſes for ninety-nine years, of which term there are eighty-two years yet unexpired.—Alſo will be ſold, at the time and place above-mentioned, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Houſhold Furniture. Any perſon inclining to view the lands before the day of ſale, may have an opportunity by applying to Mr. JOSEPH NORRIS, near the premiſes. The ſale to begin at Two o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given by

CLARE YOUNG.

DANIEL RUNDLE,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the eighth door above Market-ſtreet, the north corner of the alley, hath for ſale,

LAMP and tanners oil, Boſton mackarel, New-England and Philadelphia rum, molaſſes, beſt muſcovado ſugars, new rice, ſoal leather, citron, ſilver watches, Barcelona handkerchiefs, Indian beeds, &c.

A few pieces of IRISH LINENS ſorted, from 15d. to 4s. ſterling per yard, SHEETINGS from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. and FINE TICKENS, juſt received per the Peggy, M'Kenzie, from Belfaſt, now opening and to be ſold exceeding cheap, for caſh only, by

MARY EDDY,

At her Ironmongery Store in Second-ſtreet, midway between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Who hath alſo imported in the Chalkley, Spain, and Concord, Volans, from Briſtol, the Pennſylvania Packet, Oſborn, and Catherine, Sutton, from London, and other late veſſels from London, Briſtol, &c.

A LARGE and great variety of ironmongery, cutlery, ſadlery, carpenters and joiners tools, &c. &c. which will be ſold very low for caſh or the uſual credit.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT hearty NEGRO WOMAN, about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles; ſold for no fault but her breeding. For further particulars enquire of the printer hereof.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE time of ſervitude of a ſmart active negro boy, about eleven years old, who has ten years to ſerve, and has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. Enquire of the printer hereof.

Baltimore, June 19, 1773.

IGNATIUS LABAT, being under the neceſſity of going immediately to Europe to ſettle ſome affairs which cannot be done unleſs he is there preſent, will diſpoſe of the remainder of a leaſe, being one year and ten months to come, of the houſe where he now lives, at the ſign of the CROWN and CUSHION in GAY-STREET, which is commodiouſly ſituated for an Inn or Tavern, and is very convenient, being three ſtories high, having three rooms on the firſt floor, three on the ſecond, two of which can be converted into one large and elegant room (by means of a ſhifting partition) very ſuitable for balls or public entertainments; four good lodging rooms in the third ſtory, beſides a very large garret, and two cellars under the whole: There is a billiard-table which belongs to the houſe, for which there is a ſeparate room; there is alſo a very good kitchen, ſtables, ſheds and out-houſes, with a large and convenient yard, and a ſmall garden. He will alſo diſpoſe of his houſhold furniture, conſiſting of tables, chairs, beds, bedſteads, looking-glaſſes, pictures, china and glaſs ware, &c. alſo his ſtock of liquors.—He requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment, as the urgency of his buſineſs will admit of no delay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt him, are deſired to bring in their accounts, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged, by

IGNATIUS LABAT.

N. B. None need apply but ſuch as can give good ſecurity for the rent, and pay ready money for the furniture and liquors in caſe they would chuſe to purchaſe.

Baltimore County, June 21, 1773.

RAN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living about ten miles from Baltimore, an indented ſervant man named WILLIAM JEFFRIES, an Engliſhman, twenty-five years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, is very much pock-marked, and has black hair curled; he has taught ſchool in the neighbourhood for ſeven months paſt: Had on and took with him when he went away, two check ſhirts, a white flannel jacket bound round with black worſted, two pair of oznabrigs trowſers, worſted ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he has been uſed to the ſea, and has a ſailor's hat with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have, if ten miles from home, TWENTY SHILLINGS; if twenty miles, FORTY SHILLINGS; and if out of the province, THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN COCKEY.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, in the morning of the 22d of this inſtant, June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-creek hundred, and county of Newcaſtle, an indented ſervant man named THOMAS M'DERMOT, of a ruddy complexion, about five feet ſix inches high, a great pretender to muſick, and a good ſcholar; apt to get drunk: Had on when he went away, an oznabrigs ſhirt and tow trowſers, both new, an old hat, and new ſhoes tied with ſtrings: He is about twenty years of age. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN DIXSON.

Baltimore County, June 21, 1773.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, laſt Saturday night, from the ſubſcriber, living on Garriſon Ridge, nine miles from Baltimore Town, an Engliſh convict ſervant man named WILLIAM TALBEY, a ſhoemaker by trade, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, about thirty-five years of age, has yellow ſhort curled hair, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, and talks in the Weſt Country dialect; had on and took with him when he went away, a black broadcloth coat, a brown fuſtian ditto, and a red broadcloth jacket with ſleeves; a white holland, a ſtriped holland, and two oznabrigs ſhirts; two hats, a beaver and a felt; black Barcelona handkerchief, a pair of new oznabrigs trowſers, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, black grain turn pumps, and white metal buckles. It is ſuppoſed he has a paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, THREE POUNDS reward, and if out of the county, the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

MICHEAL KRANER.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1773.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN CARSON, about five feet five inches high, brown complexion, and fair hair tied behind: Had on when he went away, a blue coat much worn and broke at the elbows; a browniſh coloured thin jacket, the backs of a different colour, and very ragged; a pair of blue cloth breeches, almoſt new; coarſe ſhoes with pinchbeck buckles in them, and yarn ſtockings. He came in the brig Peggy, Capt. M'Kenzie. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HANNAH.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Baltimore, June 10, 1773.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad named MEREDITH THOMAS, about five feet ſix inches high, and twenty years of age, or thereabouts; he is much pitted with the ſmall pox: Had on when he went away, a blue nap'd coat and jacket, light coloured pluſh breeches, dark check ſhirt, woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes and hat. 'Tis unknown what other things he may have taken with him. He came in the brigantine Boſcawen, Capt. Marſhall, from Londonderry, to this place, and it is ſuppoſed that he is on his way to Philadelphia, in company with a run-away fellow from Fell's Point, about his own ſize, who was taken up with this ſervant at Buſh Town, where they were handcuffed together, and made their eſcape with their irons on. 'Tis probable he may change part of his cloathing. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES YOUNG.

N. B. The ſaid ſervant has a forged paſs, and as he can write, he may forge one for his comrade. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him off.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitpain Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about the eighteenth of May laſt, a ſtray COW, between a black and brown colour, with ſome white, both ears marked, giving milch. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

CHARLES PORTER.

Baltimore, May 21ſt, 1773.

DANIEL GRANT,

Who lately kept TAVERN at the ſign of the BUCK near PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLICK, that he hath opened an INN and TAVERN, at the ſign of the FOUNTAIN, in that large and commodious houſe, lately built by Mr. GOUGH, in Baltimore-ſtreet, BALTIMORE-TOWN.

He hath provided every thing for the accommodation of Gentlemen, their ſervants, and horſes in the beſt manner, and thoſe who chooſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of his beſt endeavours to merit their approbation: He takes this opportunity of returning his moſt grateful thanks to the Gentlemen who did him the honour to frequent his former houſe, and as it ſhall ever be his ſtudy to pleaſe, he hopes for a continuance of their favours.

Lately imported, and to be ſold, either wholeſale or retail, very low for caſh, by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, oppoſite the upper end of the Jerſey Market in Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Friends Meeting in Second-ſtreet,

A large and general aſſortment of Merchandize, viz.

SUPERFINE, ſuper, middling and coarſe broadcloths; ſky blue, white, buff and pearl caſſimers; gold ſpangled buttons; ſilver ditto; gold baſket ditto; ſilver ditto; mens gold hat bands; ſilver ditto; boys gold and ſilver ditto; mens gold and ſilver buttons and loops; boys ditto; beſt London made buckle chapes; ſilver watches; ſattins, paduaſoys, mantuas, rich flowered and watered tabby, taffaties, grograms, modes, perſians, luteſtrings, ſarſanets, womens velvets; white ſilk breeches pieces; black ditto; white, plain and ribbed ſilk hoſe; coloured ditto; a variety of worſted breeches pieces; thread, cotton and worſted hoſiery; cotton velvets, velverets, prunella, princeſs ſtuff, allopeens, bombazeens, crapes, dorſatees, ſattinets, denims, fine ticking, ſerge denim, luſtings, camblets, camblettees, white and dyed jeans, jennets, fuſtians, thickſets, green pluſh, ladies riding feathers, furniture and other checks; ivory handle knives and forks in caſes; ditto without caſes; furniture chintz; ditto copper-plate; ditto callico; ſuperfine chintz for gowns; copper plate, cottons and callicoes for ditto; printed linens; a variety of pocket handkerchiefs; Barcelona ditto; cambricks, lawns, kentings, gauzes, thread laces, blond ditto, fringes, gimps, gloves and mitts, rattinets and ſhalloons, durants, callimancoes, ruſſels, ſingle and double damaſks, japanned tea-trays, waiters ſorted, bugles and beads, ſilk umbrelloes, Marſeilles quilting; dimities, ſtriped, plain and flowered; Damaſcus, ginghams, moſeens, beſt ſuper Flanders bed ticks, common ditto, ſuperfine India dimity, Ruſſia ſheetings, Lancaſhire and Iriſh ditto; heſſians; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Iriſh linens; dowlas, oznabrigs, halfthicks, ſwanſkins, baize, flannels; razors of the beſt kind; Barlow's beſt penknives; mens and womens whips, plain and ſilver mounted; double gilt pinchbeck buckles; green tea; diaper and damaſk table-cloths; ſuperfine 8-4 damaſk; clouting diapers; pound pins; pins in packets; a variety of hard ware and cutlery, &c. &c. &c. alſo a large aſſortment of wilton carpeting of the beſt kind and moſt faſhionable patterns, with bordering to match.

Said ADCOCK has a ſtore to let next door to where he lives.

TO THE PUBLIC.

STEPHEN LEISNER intends to carry on the buſineſs of reeling Silk, likewiſe reeling Cocoons for thoſe who make goods for themſelves or for ſale, which he flatters himſelf he can perform in the ſame manner, and equally as well, as that done in France; and the ſilk that he manufactures himſelf is worth 5ſ. per pound more than that reeled in this province, Carolina and Georgia. He divides and makes ready the ſilk for all ſorts of work, and deſires the people who bring their cocoons to him, only to take the flax out, and to ſend them when green, for the ſilk is much better of it, as people in general have not got the knowledge of a proper heat when to deſtroy the green, which makes them often burn the ſilk: He reels them double as well as ſingle, except they be ſo parched that he cannot reel them in the kettle. Propoſals—Seven ſhillings and ſix pence per pound for reeling the ſilk, and one penny per pound for killing the cocoons when green. He intends in a ſhort time to have ſome ſilks to ſell, and has now a reel to diſpoſe of, by applying to him at his factory in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the dye-houſe of David Gorbet, ſilk dyer and ſcowerer, late from London.—Any perſon that would chuſe to learn to reel ſilk, by applying to him will be waited on.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1773.

The Subſcriber, having removed into the Jerſeys, will ſell at Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 15th of July next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A TWO ſtory HOUSE, and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Southwark, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, about 45 feet below South-ſtreet: The lot is 20 feet on Second-ſtreet, and 65 feet deep: The houſe is 17 feet front, and 30 feet deep, has ſix good rooms well finiſhed, and three fire places, with the addition of a good vault well arched; the yard and three feet alley is paved; the lower part of the houſe has been uſed for a ſmiths ſhop, but with a ſmall expence can be made into two good rooms, or a large ſhop for dry goods or grocery, or for a joiner, carpenter, &c. and as it is near the New-Market, will ſuit any public buſineſs; ſubject to a ſmall ground rent of ſix pounds currency per annum: It will now readily rent for twenty-five pounds a year. For further terms apply to MATTHEW POTTER, at the corner of Front and Lombard-ſtreets, or to the ſubſcriber at Cohanſey Bridge.

MATTHEW POTTER, Junior.

BUDDEN AND STRAKER,

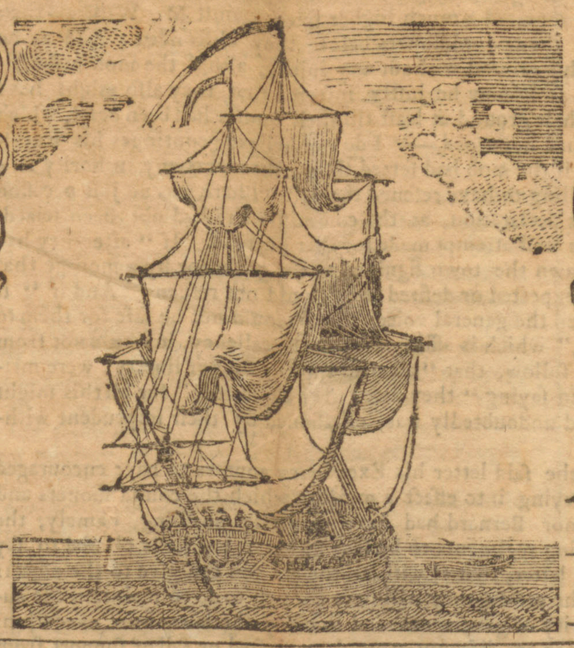
Are now opening at their ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the third door above Market ſtreet,

A VERY large and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and will be ſold very low for caſh or ſhort credit, amongſt which are, a great variety of India chintzes, cottons and calicoes, muſlins of all ſorts, Ruſſia, Iriſh and Scotch ſheetings, Iriſh linens, Ruſſia drabs, ravens duck, oznabrigs, checks and ſtripes, cambricks and lawns, bandanoe and other ſilk handkerchiefs, fuſtians and jeans, mens and womens gloves, broadcloths, ſhalloons, durants, tammies, callimancoes, prunellas, German ſerges, ſagathies, cravats, ſilk, cotton, worſted and thread hoſe, brown and white buckrams, &c. &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

JULY, 1773. THE VOL. II. NUMB. 90.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL



Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 12th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, nostri est Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1773.

A VENDUE AND PUBLIC SALE

OF TEA ONLY,

To be held at the CITY VENDUE STORE, on Thursday the 22d instant, at eight o'clock in the morning, and to continue till the whole is sold,

CONSISTING OF

ONE HUNDRED LOTS and upwards of the very best HYSON, SOUCHONG, and COMMON GREEN TEA, in parcels suitable for retailers, or public and private families, TO BE SOLD by samples drawn from the chests, and the Tea warranted of equal quality.

N. B. Samples or tastes may be had at the place of sale on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding the day of sale, or upon application to

ENOCH STORY, Broker.

Head of Bohemia, July 5, 1773.

Will positively be SOLD by VENDUE, on the ninth day of August next, on the spot,

THE BOHEMIA MILLS, which are pleasantly situated on the main branch of Bohemia River, in Cecil County, Maryland, within a quarter of a mile from Bohemia Landing, and six miles from Apoquiminink Landing, in Newcastle County: The mill-house, dam, and all the other works are now in good repair and proper order for making superfine flour; the boulting cloths, hoisting works, rolling screen and fan go by water. The stream of water upon which this mill is erected, has not been known to fail, and the situation is in the midst of an excellent wheat country; besides the advantage of purchasing at a low rate at Bohemia Landing, where not less than fifty thousand bushels of the best wheat is landed in a year, there are also frequent demands for large quantities of flour at the mill, where the Philadelphia price is generally paid. Fifteen acres of excellent land, whereon are a dwelling-house, kitchen, stables, and a good orchard, will be sold with the mill. The conditions of the vendue will be made known on the day of sale, by

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

N. B. On the premises there is a very good stand for a wet and dry goods store, where there is now one kept.

DAVID GORBET,

SILK DYER and SCOWERER,

Late from London, at the Dye-house between Front and Second-streets, in Race-street,

DYES and cleans all kinds of silks and woollens; cleans and smokes white sattins and silk stockings, in the neatest manner; scowers, dyes and cleans all sorts of carpets and bedding, silk stuffs, damask curtains, scarlet cloaks, scowered, pressed and cleared to their proper colour; likewise cotton and linen yarn dyed blue or any other colours, cotton dyed red equal to Turkish cotton, silk umbrelloes dyed and restored to their proper colours, so as to look as well as new; mens cloaths, laced or plain, cleaned as in London; he also dyes leather of any colour, for lining chariots, &c. and beaver hats dyed green. Commands from town or country will be obeyed with the strictest punctuality, and masters of vessels having work to be done, by giving a few days notice, may depend on its being performed in the best manner.

N. B. He will dye, finish and press for dyers who have not tools of their own. Hot pressing twice a week.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1773.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY this morning, from the subscriber, living in Market-street, a Dutch servant-lad, named JOHN GEORGE FINWECHTER, he is about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, has light grey eyes, a remarkable double upper-lip, with a scar on the left side, a long visage, and dark brown hair; he has with him a false tail for his hair. Had on and took with him, a light cloth turned coatee, a brown linsey under jacket with this country brass buttons, a pair of new leather breeches, a pair of white silk stockings about half worn, a pair of white thread ditto, an half worn castor hat newly turned, and a pair of neat's leather shoes. He is a goldsmith by trade, came in last fall, and speaks but bad English. It is supposed, that he went off in company, and also may have other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said servant lad, and brings him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

RICHARD WISTAR.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby forewarned not to harbour or carry him off.

Just Published and to be Sold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR,

At the lower corner of Black-horse Alley, in Front-street, and by most of the booksellers in Philadelphia, New-York, &c.

EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE MINERAL WATERS OF PHILADELPHIA, ABINGTON and BRISTOL, in the province of Pennsylvania.

Read June 18, 1773, before the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

An Account of the DISEASES in which these waters are proper, with particular directions how to use them.

By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia.

Quæ presenti opusculo desunt, suppleat ætas. Fructum studiorum viridem & adhuc dulcem promi decet; dum et venia et spes est, & paratus favor, & audere non dedecet.

JUST ARRIVED, in the ship Betsey, David M'Cutcheon master, from Newry, and now lying off Market-street wharf,

A NUMBER of redemptioners and servants, whose times are to be disposed of by Joseph Carson, on the north side of Market-street, the seventh door from the corner of Second-street, or by the Captain on board.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, with a stable if possible, in a pleasant part of the city, not much in the way of trade. For particulars apply to the printer.

Westmoreland County, Virginia, June 26, 1773.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland County, Virginia, two servant men, viz. WILLIAM WALKER, alias SMITH, imported in the year 1771, in the Scaredale, Capt. Reid; by trade a gardener, slender made, five feet nine or ten inches high, a thin face, brown complexion, blackish hair, blue eyes, hoarse voice, remarkable white teeth, which he shews when he laughs, has a cough, and a remarkable swing in his walk; had with him kersey and cotton jackets and breeches, white, check and oznabrigs shirts, and sailors cloaths. He is a great thief, loves drink, and has been several times whipped; he will pass for a sailor.—THOMAS PUTTRELT, an indented servant, imported in the Liberty, Capt. Rayson, in April last; he is a well made man, of a fair complexion, round faced, browniſh hair which curls in his neck, hazel eyes, white teeth which he shows when he laughs, speaks quick, and is a butcher by trade; had on a brown cloth coat, second mourning jacket, black breeches, grey worsted hose, check, white and oznabrigs shirts, and a butchers steel and knife: He generally wears quills in his hat; can read, write, and keep accounts, has been fourteen months on board a man of war, and will pass for a sailor. Whoever takes up and secures the above servants, so that their master may get them again, if out of the colony, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward for each of them.

RICHARD LEE.

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Lancaster County, and Township of Carnarvon, on the fourth inst. (July) an Irish servant lad, named JOHN KELLY, who, it is possible, may change his name; had on, a tow linen shirt, flannel trowsers too large, a walnut coloured cloth jacket with sleeves, lined with white flannel, old hat and shoes: He is about five feet four inches high, wore his own fair hair; took with him a bay mare about eleven years old, has a small blaze down her face leading to one of her nostrils, about fourteen hands and an half high, had been round shod but is thought to have lost some of her shoes, which will cause her to go lame. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and for the mare TWENTY SHILLINGS, by JOHN JENKENS, jun.

TO-MORROW,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1773.

FOR CORK AND NEWRY,

THE SHIP

BETSEY,

DAVID M'CUTCHEON, Master;

HAS the greatest part of her cargo ready to take on board, and will sail about the 20th instant. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-street, or to the master on board, at Market-street wharf.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1773.

FOR CAPE-FEAR, in N. CAROLINA,

THE SLOOP

RACHAEL,

JOHN GODDARD, MASTER;

WILL sail in about eight days time. For freight or passage apply to said master on board, at Mr. Morton's wharf, or at Mr. PETER HOWARD'S, next the Draw-bridge.

NOW in the possession of JAMES WHITEHEAD, keeper of the work-house, sundry Goods supposed to be stolen, among which are, shirts, stockings, jackets, some napkins, &c. most of the above articles are mark'd S. C. Whoever has lost them may have them again by applying as above and paying charges.

Just published and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

IN MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

THE

WITS OF WESTMINSTER.

A New Select Collection of

JESTS, BON MOTS, HUMOROUS TALES, BRILLIANT REPARTEES, EPIGRAMS, and other sallies of Wit and Humour.

Chiefly NEW and ORIGINAL.

BEING

An agreeable and lively companion for the parlour, or wherever such a companion is most necessary and pleasing.

By a MEMBER of the CALCANNON CLUB.

They may be had of Mr. James Humphreys, jun. and Mr. William Woodhouse, in Front-street.

Just published and to be sold by

ROBERT AITKEN,

At his BOOK-STORE in Front-Street, opposite the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,

A

SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY

For the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; at their anniversary meeting in the Parish church of St. Mary-Le-Bow, on Friday, February 19, 1773.

By the Right Reverend JONATHAN LORD BISHOP of ST. ASAPH.

Lately Published and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

THE

FIRST AND SECOND VOLUMES OF

SERMONS TO ASSES.

BOSTON, *June* 25.

Report of the Committee on the Governor and Lieutenant Governor's Letters

IN conſidering the letters referred by the honourable board to their committee—the committee thought it proper to ſelect from them ſome of the paragraphs, that appeared the moſt exceptionable, and to make on them ſuch obſervations as naturally and moſt obviouſly ariſe from the ſubject; and from the whole to form a reſult, that the paragraphs and obſervations would juſtify. Theſe obſervations are made with the utmoſt regret, not only on account of the diſtinguiſhed ſtations of the honourable Letter-Writers, but alſo on account of the opinion, which has been entertained of their good diſpoſition to promote the intereſts and welfare of the province.

The letters we ſhall firſt notice are the ſix with the ſignature of his Excellency Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; governor of this province. They were all written while he was lieut. governor, and except the laſt in the adminiſtration of governor Bernard

His Excellency's letter dated Boſton the 18th June, 1768, gives an account of the withdraw of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms from the town, repreſented to be in conſequence of a mob raiſed by the ſeizure of a ſloop ſome days before; and he is pleaſed to obſerve that "no notice was taken of their extravagance in the time of it, nor any endeavours by any authority except the governor the next day, to diſcover and puniſh the offenders." "The governor preſſed the council to aſſiſt him with their advice, but they declined and evaded, calling it a bruſh or ſmall diſturbance by boys and negroes, not conſidering how much it muſt be reſented in England that the officers of the crown ſhould think themſelves obliged to quit the Place of their reſidence, and go on board a King's ſhip for ſafety, and all the internal authority of the province take no notice of it."—— This repreſentation remarkably correſponds with governor Bernard's. We ſhall here only remark, that no notice could be taken of the mob's "extravagance in the time of it," as it happened in the evening, was ſudden, and of ſhort continuance: That the next day being Saturday, not only the governor but the council with him agreed that an examination ſhould be made into the affair, in order to the diſcovery and puniſhment of the offenders; for which purpoſe the governor appointed the next Monday morning. But for reaſons known to himſelf he then put off the examination, and never after renewed the appointment for it. The council therefore did not need the governor to preſs them to aſſiſt him with their advice, nor did they decline or evade it: All which is manifeſt from their defence of themſelves in their proceedings on the 29th of July 1768, and in their letter to lord Hillſborough of the 15th of April 1769: Which ſhew, not only that governor Bernard's repreſentation of the conduct of the council in this affair, but alſo that governor Hutchinſon's ſimilar repreſentation of it, is unkind, injurious and unjuſt. And this unkindneſs, injury and injuſtice were increaſed by his referring Mr. Whately (or whoever this correſpondent was) to the letter-bearer "for a more full account," and by ſo doing giving the weight of his authority to every thing which might be repreſented by one, who went to England as a complainant, and with a high ſpirit of reſentment againſt the people here.

To elucidate more fully the injuſtice of his Excellency's repreſentation, we beg leave to annex hereto ſome extracts from the council's letter to lord Hillſborough above mentioned*.

His Excellency's next letter dated Auguſt 1768, attempts to juſtify the conduct of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, that is, "four of them," particularly in their withdraw from the town: and ſeems in ſome parts of it calculated to invalidate what the council had ſaid concerning them in their anſwer to governor Bernard on the 29th of July 1768, wherein the board declares, "that the commiſſioners were not obliged to quit the town, that there never had been any inſult offered to them, and that their quitting the town was a voluntary act of their own."

His Excellency ſays concerning them, "It is now pretended they need not to have withdrawn; and that Mr. Williams had ſtood his ground without any injury, altho' the mob beſet his houſe. But there never was that ſpirit raiſed againſt the under officers as againſt the commiſſioners, I mean four of them."—There appeared a much higher ſpirit againſt Mr. Williams than againſt the commiſſioners before they abſconded: And as he ſtood his ground without any injury, altho' the mob beſet his houſe, ſo it may be juſtly inferred that they alſo might have ſtood their ground at leaſt till their houſes had been beſet, which never had happened.—"I do not believe (continues his Excellency) if the mob had ſeized them, there was any authority able and willing to have reſcued them." There was no juſt occaſion for this declaration, as the commiſſioners had not been ſeized not the leaſt attempt made for that purpoſe. If "after they had withdrawn the town ſignified to the governor by a meſſage that it was expected or deſired they ſhould not return:" And if "it was then the general voice, that it would not be ſafe for them to return," which is affirmed by his Excellency, it would not from thence follow, that "after all this the ſons of liberty" were miſtaken in ſaying "they deſerted or abdicated:" for all this might be, and undoubtedly was, occaſioned by their imprudent withdraw.

By the ſaid letter his Excellency appears to have encouraged the carrying into effect a meaſure which the commiſſioners and Governor Bernard had been earneſtly purſuing, namely, the procuring regiments to be ſent hither: For he is pleaſed to ſay in that letter, that "with all the aid you can give to the officers "of the crown they will have enough to do to maintain the au- "thority of goverment and to carry the laws into execution. "If they are diſcountenanced, neglected or fail of ſupport from "you, they muſt ſubmit to every thing the preſent oppoſers of "government think fit to require of them." So far as his Excellency has been inſtrumental in procuring regiments to be ſent hither, he has been inſtrumental in effecting a meaſure which has been productive of great confuſion and bloodſhed.

In the letter of the 4th of October 1768, his Excellency mentions that "many of the common people have been in a frenzy, and talk'd of dying in defence of their liberties;" that "too many of rank above the vulgar, and ſome in public poſts have countenanced and encouraged them until they increaſed ſo much in their numbers, and in their opinion of their importance as to ſubmit to government no further than they thought proper. The legiſlative powers have been influenced by them, and the executive powers intirely loſt their force." That "there has been continual danger of mobs and inſurrections."—That for 4 or 5 weeks paſt the diſtemper has been growing, and I confeſs I have not been without ſome apprehenſions for myſelf."——

On the repreſentation here given we would obſerve, that altho' the ſtate of things at this time was greatly diſordered, the greatneſs of the diſorder more immediately aroſe from theſe cauſes, viz. from the conduct of the commiſſioners about and in conſequence of the ſeizure on the 10th of June; from the miniſterial order that the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhould reſcind certain reſolves of the former Houſe; from the diſſolution of the General Court for the refuſal to reſcind; from the rumours that regiments were ſent for; from the certain information of their being ordered hither; from Gov. Bernard's repeated refuſal to call an aſſembly in which the people in theſe diſtreſſed circumſtances could place their confidence; and from the apprehenſion among them, whether well grounded or not is immaterial, that they were to be ſubjected to the will of the ſaid Governor, who, if he ever had any, had loſt all regard for them; and was then manifeſtly undermining their liberties and privileges.

In ſuch a ſtate of things, was it not to be expected that the people would be uneaſy; and that they would manifeſt their uneaſineſs by diſorders and irregularity? But notwithſtanding the variety of cauſes operating to produce diſorder, it was not carried to the height repreſented in the above-mentioned letter: the tendency and deſign of which could not be to allay the reſentment, which former repreſentations had occaſioned.

The ſame letter further repreſents, that "While we were in this ſtate, news came of two regiments being ordered from Halifax, and ſoon after two more from Ireland. The minds of people were more and more agitated; broad hints were given that the troops ſhould never land. A barrel of tar was placed upon the beacon, in the night to be fired to bring in the country, when the troops appeared; and all the authority of the Government was not ſtrong enough to remove it."——It is very true that on the news of thoſe regiments being ordered hither, the minds of people were in great agitation; and at that time the barrel was placed on the beacon, where it continued ſeveral days, during the violence of the agitation. But when it had ſomewhat abated, the Sheriff with one or two aſſiſtants went to the beacon, and the latter, in the preſence of a number of people, took down the barrel: which inſtead of a barrel of tar proved to be an empty nail-barrel, put there as a ſcarecrow, or more probably put there by ſome wanton lads to make for themſelves diverſion: But however it got there, and whatever might be the purpoſes to be anſwered by it, it was ill-ſuited for a ſignal to be fired in the night to bring in the country when the troops appeared; and there was no foundation for ſaying, that "all the authority of the government was not ſtrong enough to remove it"

His Excellency mentioning the arrival of the troops from Halifax, ſays "Two regiments are landed, but a new grievance is now raiſed: The troops are by act of Parliament to be quartered no where elſe but in the barracks until they are full. There are barracks enough at the Caſtle to hold both regiments. It is therefore againſt the act to bring any of them into town. This was ſtarted by the Council in their anſwer to the Governor, which, *to make themſelves popular*, they in an *unprecedented* way publiſhed, and have alarmed all the province: For altho' none but *the moſt contracted minds* could put ſuch a conſtruction upon the act, yet after this declaration of the council nine tenths of the people ſuppoſe it juſt." We have examined the act of Parliament referred to and the then council's conſtruction of it, and we are clearly of opinion that their conſtruction of it is juſt; altho' by thus giving our opinion we involve ourſelves in the cenſure caſt upon that council. With reſpect to their publiſhing their anſwer in an unprecedented way, to make themſelves popular, they have wholly vindicated themſelves againſt this charge†, which with great virulence was urged againſt them by Governor Bernard, and which his Excellency Governor Hutchinſon thought proper to adopt.—He is pleaſed to add, "I wiſh the act had been better expreſſed, but it is abſurd to ſuppoſe the Parliament intended to take from the King the direction of his forces, by confining them to a place where any of the colonies might think fit to build barracks." There is manifeſtly room for diſtinguiſhing between forces on their march and reſident forces. With reſpect to the latter, of which character were the regiments ſent hither, it is not abſurd to ſuppoſe that the Parliament intended (*not* to take from the King the direction of them, but) in any colonies where they are ſtationed, to confine them, during their ſtay, to the barracks there provided, if ſufficient to accommodate them. "It is beſides ungrateful, ſays his Excellency; for it is known to many that this proviſion was brought into the bill after it had been framed without it, from meer favour to the colonies."—If this proviſion was brought into the bill to favour the colonies, it was intended by Parliament to have an actual operation in their favour; and would have ſo operated in this colony, had not Governor Bernard controuled it. But we cannot ſee with what propriety the Council is chargable with ingratitude for endeavouring that the ſaid proviſion ſhould anſwer the very purpoſe for which it was brought into the act.

In the letter dated the 10th of December, 1768, his Excellency writes, "that a number of the Council have agreed upon a long addreſs or petition to Parliament, and that it will be ſent by this ſhip to Mr. Bollan, to be preſented. Mr. Danforth, who is Preſident of the Council, told the Governor, upon enquiry, that it was ſent to him to ſign, and he ſuppoſed the reſt of the Council who had met together would ſign after him in order, but he had ſince found that they had wrote over his name, By order of Council." On which he is pleaſed to obſerve, that this "makes it appear to be an act of Council."

This Petition was for the repeal of the American revenue acts. A ſimilar one had been prepared and was under conſideration of the Council at the time of Governor Bernard's proroguing the general court in June 1768, and could have been compleated the ſame day: but though ſtrongly importuned he would not ſuffer it to be done. After the prorogation and conſequent diſſolution, the Council could not act as a body without him, and it was with much difficulty they obtained his conſent to their petitioning. However the petition was at length agreed to, and he was deſired by the Council to ſend it to lord Hillſborough to be laid before his Majeſty: He ſent it accordingly, but with ſuch comments as tended to defeat it. A number of the Council apprized of this, agreed to petition the two Houſes of Parliament in ſeparate petitions for the repealing the ſaid acts. Governor Hutchinſon's letter above quoted relates wholly to one of thoſe petitions. The petition itſelf will ſhew, that there was no intention it ſhould appear "to be an act of Council." The printed votes of the Houſe of Commons of the 25th of Jan. 1769, ſhew the ſame thing. It is there ſaid, that Alderman Beckford "offered to the Houſe a petition purporting to be the petition of the major part of his Majeſty's Council of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, ſigned Samuel Danforth, Preſident of the Council, in the name of the major part of the Council aforeſaid." And the petition itſelf further ſhews in the firſt paragraph of it, that the Council, by the diſſolution of the General Court, were rendered unable in their legiſlative capacity to addreſs the Houſe, and that the other members of the Council live too remote to join with the petitioners. All which demonſtrates that the account above given of the petition is erroneous, and that the petition itſelf could *not* "appear to be an act of Council."

The ſame letter further repreſents, that "its proper it ſhould be known that the whole is no more than the doings of a part of the Council only, altho' even that is not very material, ſince, if they had all been preſent without the Governor's ſummons, the meeting would have been irregular and unconſtitutional, and ought to be diſcountenanced and cenſured." "I have known no inſtance here [of the Council's meeting and doing buſineſs] without the Governor, until within three or four months paſt."

It is manifeſt from what is ſaid above, that the forementioned petition was not meant to be, and could not be underſtood "to be an act of Council: and therefore the meeting of divers members of the Council about it, tho' not ſummoned by the Governor, was neither irregular nor unconſtitutional, nor ought to be diſcountenanced and cenſured; nor have the Council thus cenſured, in any inſtance whatever (except in their legiſlative capacity during the ſitting of the General Court) done or attempted to do any act of Council without the Governor, notwithſtanding the unjuſt ſuggeſtion to the contrary.

His Excellency "thought it very neceſſary the circumſtances of this proceeding ſhould be known," and that "it would be beſt it ſhould not be known that the intelligence comes from him."

The knowledge of the true circumſtances of this proceeding could not invalidate the petition, nor prejudice the characters of the petitioners: But the detail his Excellency has given, which in ſome parts of it, ſeems founded on the information of Governor Bernard, had a tendency and probably operated to do both And it were to be wiſhed that as he thought it neceſſary the circumſtances ſhould be known, he had taken care to be rightly informed. But what neceſſity he could lie under, or what official call he could then have to give an account about the proceedings of the Council, is by no means apparent. However, if there was a neceſſity, it may be apprehended it might have more naturally operated to produce a repreſentation in favour of the petition: eſpecially at a time *when* it was known a former petition of the Council had been treacherouſly marr'd by Governor Bernard; *when* he was doing every thing in his power to deſtroy the conſtitution of the province, and to ſubject it with the other colonies to revenue acts; and *when* by the diſſolution of the General Court the regular channel of petitioning Parliament was ſhut up. In ſuch a ſtate of things it was juſtly to be expected that every friend to the province, if he could not promote, would at leaſt do nothing to fruſtrate a petition, the object of which was in any ſort the good of the province, but eſpecially a petition praying for the repeal of the American revenue acts, which had been the occaſion of ſo much uneaſineſs and confuſion in this colony in particular, and the colonies in general. But even this petition could not eſcape the animadverſions of his Excellency Governor Hutchinſon.

In the letter of the 20th of Jan. 1769, his Excellency expreſſes his great obligations to his correſpondent (who appears to be of the beſt authority) for the very clear and full account of proceedings in Parliament, which he had received from him, and by which he had in a great meaſure defeated the ill deſigns of the enemies of government in giving out "that their friends in Parliament were increaſing, and all things would ſoon be on the old footing; in other words that all acts impoſing duties would ſoon be repeal'd, the commiſſioners board diſſolv'd, the cuſtoms put on the old footing, and illicit trade be carried on with little or no hazard."—He obſerves that "what marks of reſentment the Parliament will ſhow, whether they will be upon the province in general or particular perſons, is extremely uncertain, but that they will be placed ſomewhere is moſt certain," that "this is moſt certainly a criſis. I really wiſh that there may not have been the leaſt degree of ſeverity beyond what is abſolutely neceſſary to maintain, I think I may ſay to you, the dependance which a colony ought to have upon the parent ſtate; but if no meaſures ſhall have been taken to ſecure this dependence, or nothing more than ſome declaratory acts or reſolves, it is all over with us. The friends of government will be utterly diſheartened, and the friends of anarchy will be afraid of nothing, be it ever ſo extravagant."—"I never think of the meaſures neceſſary for the peace and good order of the colonies without pain. There muſt be an abridgement of what are called Engliſh liberties."——His Excellency's mind is here ſo clearly expreſſed, that it ſtands in no need of comments and elucidation.

In the ſixth and laſt letter, dated 20th Octo 1769, his Excellency ſays, "My opinion upon the combinations of the merchants I gave you very fully."—"it is not poſſible that proviſion for diſſolving theſe combinations and ſubjecting all who do not renounce them to penalties adequate to the offence, ſhould not be made the firſt week the Parliament meets. Certainly all parties will unite in ſo extraordinary a caſe, if they never do in any other."—"I muſt beg the favour of you to keep ſecret every thing I write." All the remark we ſhall make here is, that it is an unhappineſs his Excellency had occaſion, from the errors of his repreſentations, to lay his friends under the injunction of ſecrecy; that "the party here" might not be informed "of the contents of his letters."

Thus have the committee taken a general view of Governor Hutchinſon's ſix letters; on ſome of which, wherein the council has been cenſured, or the propriety of their conduct queſtioned, we have been more particular in our remarks, many of the preſent board being members of that council, and concerned in the proceedings complained of.

The committee now proceed to conſider the letters of the honorable Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor.

HIS honor's letter of the 7th of May 1767, appears to have been wrote with an intention to procure the paſſing of an

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* "*The Governor* [Bernard] *has found great fault with the conduct of the Council towards the commiſſioners.* "*The virulence with which they have been treated, ſeems, he ſays, to be too violent to be the effect of public zeal only, without the interference of private animoſity. The Council my Lord, even if they had been influenced by meer motives of reſentment, could juſtify all they have either ſaid or done with regard to the Commiſſioners, who in divers of their letters to the Governor, which he laid before the Council, have treated the Council in a very unbecoming manner; one of which letters, in the time of it, the Council would have animadverted on, but to prevent their doing themſelves juſtice, the Governor withdrew it. They have not however been actuated by reſentment or private animoſity, but by a regard for the town and province: Both which the Commiſſioners, whatever they may have done by their letters and memorials to adminiſtration, have greatly abuſed by their retiring (under the pretence of ſafety) on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips, and afterwards to the Caſtle: Intending hereby that their memorials ſhould have the ſtronger effect. But my Lord, their retiring was voluntary—they were not compelled to it—they had never been attacked, and 'tis highly probable never would have been, unleſs they themſeves had firſt concerted the plan of the attack;—and that they had concerted ſuch a plan ſeems probable, from their ordering the ſeizure of the ſloop Liberty on the 10th of June, with ſuch circumſtances of violence, and at ſuch a time of day, as indicated a deſign to create a diſturbance, which accordingly happened; and which, tho' trifling in compariſon with what it has been repreſented they improved as a plauſible reaſon, on which to juſtify their voluntary flight."——"Now we have had occaſion to mention the riot of the 10th of June, we cannot refrain mentioning one circumſtance concerning it, which is, that the morning after it happened being Saturday, the Governor with the advice of the Council, appointed a Committee of ſuch Members of the board as were qualified to act as Juſtices of the peace in the county of Suffolk, to make enquiry into the particular facts as ſoon as may be, and report to the Governor in Council, that ſo they might take proper meaſures on ſo intereſting an occaſion; and the Governor deſired the Committee to meet him on Monday morning, in order with him to proceed on the enquiry: But on that morning inſtead of proceeding on the enquiry he poſtponed it, as appears by the Council Minutes, and never after reſumed it. This ſeemed ſtrange in the time of it, but the reaſon appears more clearly ſince our ſeeing the printed Votes of the Houſe of Commons, wherein among the papers on American affairs, laid before that Houſe, there are mentioned depoſitions relative to the ſaid riot: enclоſed to your Lordſhip in Governor Bernard's letter, dated June 14, 1768, and mentioned in the ſaid Votes.*

Now my Lord, is it any way uncharitable to ſuppoſe the Governor poſtponed the enquiry with the ſaid Juſtices, in order that there might be no contradiction between the depoſitions that might have been thus jointly taken, and ſuch as he had enclоſed to your Lordſhip? Was it not more likely my Lord, that a true ſtate of the facts might have been brought forth by ſuch a joint enquiry, than by a ſeparate one? On the one hand, it might be ſaid, the Juſtices without the Governor would be moſt inquiſitive after facts and circumſtances that would place the delinquents in the moſt favourable light; and on the other hand, that the Governor might run into the contrary extreme, which would place them in the worſe light; and if this ſhould be thought probable on both hands, from both of them conjunctly, the exact ſtate of facts might have been expected. It is therefore greatly to be regretted, and argues a diſpoſition and deſign in the Governor to repreſent things in the worſt light, that he poſtponed, and never after reſumed the enquiry: and the Repreſentations contained in authenticated copies of ſix letters tranſmitted to us are a demonſtration of ſuch a diſpoſition; and of a diſpoſition, under pretence of magnifying the King's power, to make his own arbitrary and uncontrolable."

† *See the Council's printed letter to the Earl of Hillsborough dated April 15, 1769.*

act or acts of Parliament to raise a revenue in America, after the province had been restored to quiet by the repeal of the Stamp act. This is apparent from his assertion, calculated to excite the resentment of Parliament, that those who had been busy in fomenting disturbances plumed themselves much upon the victory they had gained by the repeal; his representing the officers of the crown as having lost all their weight and influence, and rendered perfectly insignificant by means of their dependance on the people for a support; and on this account struggling hard between duty to the crown and a regard to themselves. He observes, that as they are very few they may easily be provided for, and expressly says that such provision is *necessary* to the restoration and support of the King's authority. He suggests a way in which new revenue acts may be carried into effect, by shewing how a certain mode of opposition to them may be defeated; adding in a kind of triumph at the prospect, that "then the game would be over."

In his letter of the 11th of May, 1768, he implicitly points out the necessity of sending troops into the province; acquainting his correspondent, that it had been given out that no person who receives a stipend from the government at home should live in the country, that government wanted some *effectual* support, that the people had at length got to act upon a settled plan, and the government *here* was too weak to subdue their turbulent spirits.

In his letter of the 13th of February 1769, he seems to confirm what he had in the last mentioned letter suggested of the utility of sending troops. He speaks of the quiet reception they met with at their arrival as not at all surprizing to him, tho' he was "sorry there was occasion for sending them." He misrepresents the conduct of the council for that year, apparently with the same temper and disposition that actuated him the year next ensuing, in giving a certain despotism respecting the measures of the board to procure a removal of the troops from the town of Boston. He makes the address of a number of the council to General Gage, in which they intimated that the sending of troops was unnecessary, a subject of ridicule; with pleasure recites and adopts an impertinent burlesque of one Mr. Ingersoll on a part of that address—and refers to the good sense of the Gentleman to whom he writes, to make other remarks thereon, and to trace the influence of the populace under which it was penned; acquainting him that the disturbers of our peace had taken great advantage of such aids from people in office and power. He tells the Gentleman, he was confirmed in an opinion he had long before taken up that if there should be no way to take off the original incendiaries, they would continue to poison the minds of the People—Which opinion of his honor thus communicated, might possibly give rise to the extending the act of Henry the VIIIth to the colonies. While he mentions that some with fear and trembling soon expect the decision of Parliament on American affairs, he sufficiently hints the pleasure which would be derived to himself from their adopting severe measures against the colonies, which it seems, he was encouraged to expect by a letter from the Gentleman to whom he was writing, communicated by the then Lieut. Governor Hutchinson. He proposes an essential alteration of the constitution of this province; and to engage the gentleman, who had in his letter abovementioned, observed upon some defects therein, heartily to attempt such an alteration, he speaks with great dislike of the method of appointing Grand Juries established by the provincial laws, and mentions the exceptions to which the present mode of election of councellors is liable. Upon the latter he greatly enlarges, and furnishes his correspondent with entirely new plan for modelling the government in future, both as to the first appointment of Councellors and the means of providing for a succession. And altho' he is pleased to call this plan a reverie, he does not fail to intimate an expectation that the person to whom it was addressed would endeavour to apply it to some good purpose.

In his letter of the 12th of August, 1769, he resumes the subject begun in his first letter respecting the necessity of making provision for the support of the Crown officers, and thereby rendering them independent of the people. He speaks of the Assembly's withholding the usual grant to the Chief Justice, which might naturally be understood of their withholding all support from him, tho' they only withheld an additional grant, made sometimes, but not every year, to the Chief Justice, over and above the salary he had in common with the other Justices of the same Court. He asserts, that while the friends of government, and the officers of the Crown, are left to an abject dependance on the very people *who are undermining it's authority*, which must be understood of the General Assembly on whom they depended for a support, Great-Britain will never recover that respect which the colonies have been wont to pay to the parent state: And he concludes with soliciting a pension of three hundred pounds sterling, per annum, for himself.

On the whole the committee are humbly of opinion that from the letters of his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; it will clearly appear,

That in giving an account of the seizure on the 10th of June, 1768, his Excellency erroneously affirmed, that no endeavours were used the next day by any authority except the Governor, to discover and punish the offenders; and, when the council was called upon by the Governor to assist him with their advice, unjustly charged them with evasion, and with declining to give him that assistance.

That the commissioners of the Customs having unnecessarily deserted the town, his Excellency by his letter of Aug. 1768, endeavouring to exculpate them, declares that he did not "believe if the mob had seized them, there was any authority able and willing to have rescued them:" By which clause, and by other clauses in the same letter, recommending that further aid and support be given to the officers of the Crown to enable them "to maintain the authority of government, and to carry the laws into execution," his Excellency did excite to the prosecuting a measure which had been efficaciously recommended to Administration: viz. The sending of regiments hither, which has been productive of so much confusion and bloodshed.

That his Excellency's letter of the 4th of October, 1768, contains a very exaggerated representation of the disordered state of the province; and greatly tended to inflame the resentment of Administration still further against the town and province.

That in the same letter his Excellency unjustly censured the council, and says of them what had a tendency to bring on them the displeasure of his Majesty for their conduct about quartering the troops; and charged them with ingratitude for proceeding according to the requisitions of the mutiny act: In which proceedings they acted not only agreeable to the letter but agreeable also to the spirit and intention of the said act.

That his Excellency's letter of the 10th of December, 1768, unjustly censured a number of the council and had a tendency to bring on them the censure of administration for what is represented in the said letter to be their conduct in petitioning parliament for the repeal of the American revenue acts.

That the said representation being greatly erroneous, and reflecting great dishonour on the petitioners, manifestly tended to defeat the prayer of the petition, and would have been at any time unkind and injurious to the province, but was more especially so, at a time when all regular approach by petition to parliament had been, and then was by Governor Bernard interrupted and prevented.

That his Excellency, who does not appear to have thought the sending of troops hither indicated a sufficient resentment, did by his letter of the 20th of January, 1769, manifestly approve, and therein intimated the propriety of further marks of resentment, to be shewn by parliament either on the province in general, or on particular persons.

That by the same letter it appears it was his Excellency's opinion that other measures than declaratory acts and resolves were necessary to secure the dependance of the colonies, and strongly recommended such measures; and declares that there must be an abridgement of what are called English liberties.

And from the letters of the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; it will clearly appear.

That he had it in design to promote the passing of acts of parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, with a view to his own personal emolument, and rendering the officers of the Crown independant of the people.

That by the representation contained in his letter dated 11th of May 1768, of the temper of the people, and the want of some effectual support to government, which he speaks of as too weak to subdue their turbulent spirits, he not only had it in his intention, but probably became instrumental to introduce a military force in the province.

And that by representing the Council as wholly under the influence of the populace, in his letter the 13th of February 1769, he intended to prepare the way for the adoption of his plan, proposed in the same letter, for subverting the constitution, and, in a great measure, destroying the Liberties of this People.

And it further appears,

That the exaggerations and misrepresentations, contained in the said Letters of Governor *Hutchinson* and Lieut. Governor *Oliver*, collectively considered, have had an unhappy tendency, and have probably operated, to bring upon this Province the displeasure of our Gracious Sovereign; to procure the Armaments, which have been sent hither, and are expressive of it; to prevent a redress of our grievances, and to alienate the mutual affection, and dissolve the union, which ought always to subsist between Great Britain and her colonies.

Wherefore as duty and loyalty to the King, affection to the mother country, and regard for this province, must influence the friends of them to desire the removal of causes productive of such effects, they must influence them to desire the removal of his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; and of the Hon. *Andrew Oliver*, Esq; from the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor of this province.

And it is the humble opinion of the committee that resolves be passed by the honorable board conformable to this report.

[For the RESOLVES &c. see the SUPPLEMENT.]

NEW-YORK, *July* 8.

We hear from the Bay of Honduras, that an insurrection of the Negroes had broke out in Old River, amongst the slaves of Walter Davidson, who had killed two white men, the inhabitants joined by the sailors of the Diligence man of war, are preparing to set out in quest of the revolters.

On Tuesday night arrived one of the transports, which left Chatham on the 6th of May, having on board two companies of the fourth battalion of the Royal regiment of artillery, under the command of Colonel Cleveland, who landed at this city yesterday morning, with Captains Farrington, Le Moine and Wood, Lieutenants Shand, Laye, Bascawen and Shutteworth, and Lieutenant Cleveland, son of the Colonel, who goes to join his regiment the 7th at Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated July 2.

"Our Assembly is passing an act, to sell out £40,000 bank stock, and lend it to the people of Maryland, to keep up their credit, which will be of great service at this time, as a stop is put to all business, from the number of failures in England.

On the 30th of last month died, beloved and lamented, in the 57th year of his age, DOCTOR CADWALADER EVANS, one of the Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, after a lingering illness, which he sustained with that composure and resignation of mind, which are a certain evidence, and a happy consequence of having filled the sphere of life allotted to him, with rectitude and integrity.—Considered in his domestic as well as public character, he was adorned with the most amiable and useful virtues; which have made a deep and lasting impression on the minds of his friends and relations.

He was justly esteemed an eminent, candid and successful Physician; his knowledge was deep and liberal, his principles rational, improved by an extensive practice, a diligent observation, and a penetrating judgment.—In his conduct towards his Patients he was full of humanity, without the least affectation of it; and, hating covetousness, was so disinterested in his practice, that he appeared to have the health and happiness of his patients only in view.

He was an avowed enemy to all deceit and dissimulation, naturally open, generous and benevolent; faithful in discharging the various duties of life, and punctual in complying with his engagements, whether they respected the many public spirited institutions, of which he was a zealous promoter, or the more general civil and literary interests of his country.—In his sentiments he was liberal, in argument solid, acute and facetious, but above all, in his friendships he was ardent, steady and sincere.——

"*He lov'd his friends with so sincere a heart,*
"*So clear of interest, so devoid of art;*
"*With such a generous, such a manly zeal,*
"*No tongue can tell it*"———

His remains were interred in Friend's burying-ground, at North-Wales, amongst many others of his ancient and worthy family, attended by a large number of respectable people, both from the city and country.

On Wednesday last departed this life, in the bloom of her age, Miss ALICE LEWIS, daughter of Mr. JOHN LEWIS, of Chester County, much regretted and lamented by all her acquaintance. Her remains were interred in Friends burying-ground, at Haverford, two days after, attended by a great concourse of reputable people.

This amiable virgin may be truly said to have possessed those religious virtues that adorn the human mind: Her conduct was early directed by principles of goodness and prudence, which endeared her to all that knew her; by her meek and gentle behaviour, influenced by the principles of filial duty, she was a great comfort to her parents, to whom she shewed the most fervent affection, honor and gratitude. During her illness, she behaved with the humility and resignation of a real christian.

On Thursday evening last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mr. John Lukens of this city, on his way home, on the Germantown road, was stopped by two men, one of which seized his horse by the head, and the other springing into the chair in which he was riding, clapped a cocked pistol to his breast and demanded a delivery of his cash, threatning if he made the least resistance to blow his brains out; but Mr. Lukens telling them he had no cash about him, the fellow made a blow at him with a club, which he received on his shoulders; they then searched him, but finding no cash they demanded his watch, which he delivered them, and they went off.——The maker of the watch's name is C. Clay, No. 12540.

Capt. Cunningham from Antigua, on the 3d inst. in lat. 29: 22, long. 69: 33, spoke a sloop from New-York for Providence, out ten days: On the 7th, in lat. 36: 33, long. 73: 37, spoke a schooner from New-London for the West-Indies, with cattle: On the 8th, in lat. 38: 9, long. 75: 39, spoke a brig from Cape-Fear for Plymouth, out six days.

Arrived at Antigua, Captains Robinson and Volans, both from this port.

Wanted, a wet nurse, with a good breast of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

** Advertisements omitted this week will be carefully inserted in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Rachael,	J. Goddard,	North-Carolina,
Sch. Molly & Fan.	J. Hunn,	Georgia,
Sloop Hope,	G. May,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Dolphin,	J. Vail,	North-Carolina,
Brig Pluto,	T. Lee,	Salem, N. E.
Sch. Alexan. Pac.	J. Scott,	Virginia,
Brig Agnes,	R. Ewing,	N. Castle on Del.
Sloop Susanna,	R. Bell,	New Providence,
Br. Widow's Son,	T. Dixon,	Piscataqua,
Ship Britannia,	J. Souder,	Lisbon,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	Lisbon,
Brig Sally,	A. Hunter,	Honduras,
Sch. Tryall,	D. Harrow,	Hispaniola,
Sl. Adventure,	C. Cornwall,	Hispaniola,
Brig Polly,	G. Hurst,	Barbados,
Sc. King Tamony,	J. Allen,	Hispaniola,
Brig Charm. Peg.	G. Cunningham,	Antigua,
Sloop Betsey,	D. M'Cutcheon,	N. Castle on Del.
Snow Dickinson,	J. Johnston,	London,
Snow. Charlottee,	R. Curtis,	Waterford.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Delaware,	W. Newman,	London,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	Lisbon,
Brig Batchelor,	W. Hindson,	Jamaica,
Sh. Nan. & Suky,	J. Robinson,	Lisbon,
Sloop Sally,	T. Alberson,	New-York,
Brig N. & Patty,	R. Hardie,	Lisbon,
Brig Thomas,	T. Bernard	Dublin,
Ship Britannia,	J. Souder,	Cork.

CLEARED.

Brig Molly,	J. Mullet,	St. Kitts,
Sloop Elizabeth,	A. Sharp,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Zephyr,	T. Wadham,	New-Providence,
Sloop Betsey,	T. Ellis,	New-Providence,
Sloop Quaker,	P. Parker,	Hispaniola,
Sloop Cæsar.	T. Forrester,	Rhode-Island,
Sloop Peggy,	J. Barry,	St. Eustatia,
Schoon. Industry,	R. Parker,	Piscataqua,
Brig Herring,	W. Martin,	Georgia,
Brig Chance,	A. Boyd,	St. Vincents,
Sloop Phœnix,	J. Stirrup,	New-Providence,
Brig Charlottee,	R. Montgomery,	Malaga,
Sl. Bonaventure,	J. Waterman,	Nantucket,
Ship Hetty,	E. Davis,	Lisbon,
Ship Sally,	S. Covill,	Lisbon,
Sloop Sidney,	J. Sawyer,	North-Carolina,
Sl. Three Brothers,	J. Thompson,	New-Providence,
Schoon. Delaware,	B. Goodhue,	Salem N. E.
Brig Elizabeth,	C. Stewart,	Jamaica,
Sloop Success,	J. Cox,	Virginia,
Sloop Dolphin,	J. Vail,	North-Carolina,
Schoon. Hannah,	J. Howey,	Liverpool.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1773.

This day arrived, and are to be sold on board the snow Penn, John M'Caddon, master;

A PARCEL of likely, healthy, men and women SERVANTS. For terms apply to Samuel Carson, or to Barclay and Mitchell.

Just Printed in Philadelphia, and Sold by

WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,

In Front-street, near Chesnut-street,

A

SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE THE

INCORPORATED SOCIETY

For the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts;

At their Anniversary Meeting in the Parish Church of St. Mary-Le Bow, London, February 19, 1773.

By the Right Reverend JONATHAN, LORD BISHOP of ST. ASAPH.

THIS celebrated sermon in favour of America, hath been recommended to the attention of Lord Dartmouth, by a writer in the London papers who subscribes himself RALEIGH, in the following words:—"The sentiments it contains might do honour to the best christian and wisest man that ever lived. It abounds with political precepts of the most sterling and extensive wisdom."—The Editor hopeth every American will read for himself, and by seeing with his own eyes be constituted a JUDGE.

The following is part of the copy of a letter returned with those sign'd Thomas Hutchinson, Andrew Oliver, *&c. from* England.

Narragonset, 22d December, 1767.

SIR,

THE colonies have originally been wrong founded.—They ought all to have been regal governments, and every executive officer appointed by the King. Untill that is effected, and they are properly regulated, they will never be beneficial to themselves, nor good subjects to Great-Britain.—You see with what contempt they already treat the acts of Parliament for regulating their trade, and enter into the most public, illegal and affronting combinations to obtain a repeal, by again imposing upon the British merchants and manufacturers, and all under the cloak of *retrenching their expences*, by avoiding every *unnecessary superfluity*. Were that really the case, I am sure I wou'd, and also every other British subject, esteem them for it; but the fact is, they obtain'd a repeal of the stamp-act by mercantile influence, and they are now endeavouring by the same artifice and finesse to repeal the acts of trade, and obtain a total exemption from all taxation.—Were it otherways, and they sincerely disposed to stop the importation of every unnecessary superfluity, without affronting the British legislation, by their public, general, and illegal combinations, they might accomplish their purposes with much more *decency*, and suppress it more effectually by the acts of their own legislation, imposing such duties upon their importations here,* as might either occasion a total prohibition, or confine the consumption of them to particular individuals that can afford to buy, by which measures they would also raise a considerable colony REVENUE, and ease the poorer inhabitants in the tax they now pay:—But the temper of the country is exceedingly *factious*, and prone to sedition; they are growing more *imperious*, *haughty*, nay *insolent* every day, and in a short space, unless wholesome regulations take place, the spirit they have enkindled, and the conceptions of government they have imbibed, will be more grievous to the mother country than ever the ostracism was to the Athenians.

A bridle at present, may accomplish more than a rod hereafter; for the malignant poison of the times, like a general pestilence, spreads beyond conception; and if the British parliament are too late in their regulations, neglect measures seven years, which are essentially necessary now, should they then be able to stifle their commotions, it will only be a temporary extinction, consequently, every hours indulgence will answer no other purpose than enable them in a more effectual manner to sow seeds of discension to be rekindled whenever they are in a capacity to oppose the mother country, and render themselves independent of her.

Have they not already in the most public manner shewn their opposition to the measures of parliament in the affair of the late stamp act? Don't they now with equal violence and audacity, in both public papers and conversation, declare the parliamentary regulations in their acts of trade to be illegal and a mere nullity?—What further proofs do we wait for, of either their good or bad disposition? Did you ever hear of any colonies, *in their infant state*, teach the science of tyranny, *reduced into rules*, † over every subject that discountenanced their measures in opposition to the mother country, *in a more imperious manner than they have done these four years past?* Have they not made use of every stroke of policy (in their way) to avail themselves of the dark purposes of their independence, and suffered no restraint of conscience, or fear, not even the guilt of threatning *to excite a civil war*, and *revolt*, if not indulged with an unlimited trade, without restraint; and British protection, without expence? For that is the English of it.—Is this their true, or mistaken portrait? SAY.—If it is their true one, ought not such pernicious maxims of policy? Such wicked discipline? Such ingratitude? Such dissimulation? Such perfidy? Such violent, ruthless and sanguinary councils, where a Cleon bears rule, and an Arstides cannot be endured, to be crushed in embroyo? If not the alternative cannot avoid producing such a government, as will ere long throw the whole kingdom into the utmost confusion, endanger the life, liberty and property of every good subject, and again expose them to the mercileſs assassination of a rable.

I am sensible that in all political disputes, especially in America, a man may see some things to blame on both sides, and so much to fear, which ever faction should conquer, as to be justified in not intermeddling with either; but in matters of such vast importance as the present, wherein we have suffered so much,—still deeply interested, and by which the peace and tranquility of the nation is at stake; it is difficult to conceal ones emmotions from a friend, and remain a tranquil spectator on a theatre of such chicanery and colusion, as will inevitably (if not checked, and may sooner happen than is imagin'd by many) chill the blood of many a true Briton.

It may be true policy, in some cases, to tame the fierceſt spirit of popular liberty, not by blows, or by chains, but by soothing her into a willing obedience, and making her kiss the very hand that restrains her; but such policy would be a very unsuitable potion to cure the malady of the present times. They are too much corrupted; and already so intoxicated with their own importance, as to make a wrong use of lenient measures.—They construe them into their own natural rights, and a timidity in the mother country. They consider themselves a little bigger than the *frog* in the *fable*, and that Great-Britain can never long grapple with their huge territory of 1500 miles frontier, already populous and increasing with such celerity, as to double their numbers once in *twenty five years*.—This is not perfectly consonant with my idea of the matter, tho' such calculation has been made; and admitting it to be erroneous, yet as they believe it, it has the same evil effect, and possesses the imaginations of the people, with such a degree of insanity and enthusiasm, as there is hardly any thing more common to than to hear them boast of particular colonies that can raise on a short notice *an hundred thousand fighting men to oppose the force of Great-Britain*; certain it is, that they increase in numbers by emigration *&c.* very fast, and are become such a body of people, with such extensive territory, as to require every bud of their genius and disposition to be narrowly watched and pruned with great judgment, otherways they may become not only troublesome to Great-Britain, but enemies to themselves.—Now is the critical season.—They are still like some raw giddy youth just emerging into the world in a corrupt degenerate age. A parent or a guardian, is therefore still necessary; and if well managed, they will soon arrive at such maturity as to become obedient, dutiful children; but if neglected long, the rod of chastisement will be so much longer necessary as to become too burthensome, and must be dropt with the colonies.—They almost consider themselves as a seperate people from Great-Britain already.

Last month while I was attending the General Assembly, the Governor sent a written message to the lower house, importing his intentions of a resignation at the next election, assigning for reasons, the fumes in the colony and party spirit were so high, and that bribery and corruption were so predominant, that neither *life, liberty* nor *property* were safe *&c. &c. &c.* Now Sir, whether the Governor's intentions as exhibited in this open, public declaration, was real, or feigned to answer political purposes; it still evinces their decrepid state; the prostitution of government; and melancholy situation of every good subject: For it cannot be supposed by any candid inquisitor, that a declaration of that nature, and form, would, if not true, been delivered by a Governor to a whole legislative body, in order to emancipate himself. If this truth is granted, and this allowed to be their unhappy situation, how much is it the duty of every good man, and what language is sufficient to paint in an effectual manner, this internal imbecility of an English colony (in many other respects favourably situated for trade and commerce, one of the safest, largest, and most commodious harbours in all America, or perhaps in all Europe, accessable at all seasons, situated in a fine climate, and abounding with fertile soil)—to the maternal bowels of compassion, in order that she may seasonably, if she thinks it necessary to interpose, regulate, and wipe away their pernicious CHARTER, rendered obnoxious by the abuse of it.

G. ROME.

† The Committee to the Sons of Liberty, &c.

From GEORGICAL ESSAYS.

On the Method of raising Seedling Potatoes. By A. HUNTER, *M. D. of* York.

TAKE a bunch of the apples of any sort of potatoe. Hang it up in a warm room during the winter, and in February separate the seeds from the pulp, by washing the apples in water, and pressing them with the fingers. Then dry the seeds upon paper. In the month of April, sow these seeds, in drills, in a bed of earth well dug, and manured with rotten dung. When the plants are about an inch high, draw a little earth up to them with a hoe in order to lengthen their main roots. When they are about three inches high, dig them up with a spade, and separate them carefully from each other, in order for planting out in the following manner.

Prepare a piece of fresh ground by trenching it well. Dig up the seedling plants as before directed, and plant them out in the ground, thus prepared, in such a manner, that there shall be sixteen inches between each plant. As they advance in growth, let them receive one or two earthings up in order to lengthen the main root, and encourage the shoots under ground.

By this management the potatoes will in the course of one season, arrive at the size of hen's eggs, and the haulm will be as vigorous as if sets had been planted. But what proves the luxuriancy, in the most convincing manner, is, that flowers and apples are produced.

In Lancashire, where the the gardiners raise potatoes from seed, they are always two, and sometimes three years in bringing them to full size. By the above method of transplanting, with wide distances, many of the potatoes *nearly* attain their full size in *one* season.

It is observable, that these seedlings produce potatoes of all the different kinds; and sometimes new sorts are procured. We do not find any difference whether the apple comes from one kind or another. It is not so when we use the set, which invariably produces the same kind.

Potatoes when propagated from sets, after a number of years, are found to decrease in bearing: for which reason they should be brought back every fourteen years to their original.

From a want of attention to this circumstance, I have known potatoes so run out, that they hardly returned treble seed. The farmer complains that his land is tired of them, but the true cause is the age of the sets.

The increase of potatoes, raised from seed, is astonishing. They continue in vigour for about fourteen years; after which, the produce gradually declines.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by JOHN DUNLAP, In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

LETTERS FROM YORICK TO ELIZA.

THESE letters have been lately discovered, and proved (as the preface will inform the reader) to be genuine. In elegance of style, softness of expression, and tenderness of sentiment, they claim an equality with the first productions of that celebrated genius.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, IN S. CAROLINA,

THE BRIGANTINE SEA NYMPH, JOSEPH BLEWER, Master;

A NEW vessel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for passengers, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his house, in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his store on said wharf, who has for sale, Carolina Soal Leather, and new Rice.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1773.

FOR CAPE-FEAR, IN NORTH-CAROLINA,

THE SLOOP PATTY, GABRIEL SIMPSON, MASTER;

NOW lying at Stamper's wharf, and will sail in eighteen days. For freight or passage apply to said master on board.

Baltimore County, June 25, 1773.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY some time ago, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore County, about ten miles from Baltimore Town, a likely Negro Fellow, about twenty years of age, remarkably well made, six feet high, and much marked with the small pox: Had on when he went away, a blue coat much worn, with old buttons on it, tow shirt and trowsers almost new. Whoever will take up and secure the above negro, so that his master may have him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS if 100 miles from home, TEN POUNDS if 200 miles from home, FIFTEEN POUNDS if 300 miles from home, and the above reward if 400 miles from home.

RICHARD BRITON.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A VERY elegant BILLIARD TABLE, not twelve months old, and in good order, with a compleat sett of balls, maces, &c. &c. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, next door to Mr. JOHN HART's vendue-store.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Salem, West New-Jersey, June 28, 1773.

THERE were two persons committed to my custody on the 20th of this instant, viz. ROBERT DUFFEY, alias LADBROOK, born in England, by trade a joiner; the other named WILLIAM THOMPSON. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come and take them away and pay charges in five weeks from the date hereof, or they will be sold out for the same, by

BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff.

Baltimore County, June 19, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, On MONDAY the sixteenth day of August next, on the premises, for Cash only,

THREE Tracts of Land, situate in Baltimore County aforesaid, near Mr. David Hoop's mill, within two miles of the road leading from York to Baltimore Town, about twenty-four miles from the latter. One Tract of Patent Land containing 180 acres, on which is a small dwelling-house, barn, stable and kitchen, a good garden paled in, an apple orchard of good fruit, and a spring of excellent water near the house; about 50 acres of land cleared and under good fences. Two Tracts of leased Land, adjoining the above tract; the one containing 188 acres, the other 71 acres, with a stream of water running through the same, sufficient for merchant mills; a quantity of good meadow ground which may be made with little expence. The leased lands are under leases for ninety-nine years, of which term there are eighty-two years yet unexpired.—Also will be sold, at the time and place above-mentioned, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Houshold Furniture. Any person inclining to view the lands before the day of sale, may have an opportunity by applying to Mr. JOSEPH NORRIS, near the premises. The sale to begin at Two o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given by

CLARE YOUNG.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subscriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

JULY, 1773. THE VOL. II. NUMB. 91.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL

THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 19th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY neat three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on Chriſtian-ſtreet, near the ſign of Paſcal Paoli, in Southwark. For particulars enquire of JOHN HART.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH, about nineteen years of age, well accuſtomed to houſe-work, and fond of children. She is ſold for want of employ; enquire of the printer.

WAS LOST,

Or put on board of a wrong ſhallop, through miſtake, at the Crooked Billet wharf, ſome time in May, 1771.

A BOX or CHEST, of a triangle form, containing a ſilver ſmith's glaſs caſe: Whoever can inform the ſubſcriber, of the ſaid BOX or CHEST, ſhall receive a reward of TEN SHILLINGS, paid by JOHN CARNAN.

N. B. Said CARNAN, wants a perſon immediately who underſtands the jeweller's buſineſs in all its branches.

WAS LOST,

On Thurſday evening, the 6th inſt. between Arch and Market-ſtreets, in Fourth-ſtreet.

A SMALL GOLD ORNAMENT for the neck, in the ſhape of an heart, with a landſcape worked with hair on one ſide, on the other ſide the hair platted. There are ſix garnet ſtones round it, with a motto, and it was faſtened to a ſtring of jet beads. Whoever ſhall find the ſame, and bring it to the printer hereof, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from Warwick Furnace, the 11 inſt. a German ſervant man, named HENRY CONROD BOGAR, a ſmith by trade, about 24 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, round faced, light coloured hair tyed: Had on and took with him, a half worn caſtor hat ſcolloped; two coats, one a light blue with ſhort ſkirts, lined with brown linen, and mohair buttons, the other a dark blue without lining and metal buttons; white and check ſhirts, check trowſers, with broad ſtripes; thread ſtockings, new ſhoes with braſs buckles not fellows; ſpeaks Engliſh; came into the province laſt May from London, and it is thought he intends to return to Germany or London if he can, therefore all maſters of veſſels and others are deſired not to harbour or carry him off. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol in this province, or brings him to DAVID POTTS, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS BULL.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by

ROBERT AITKEN,

In Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet,

THE DOCTRINE OF ABSOLUTE PREDESTINATION STATED AND ASSERTED:

WITH A PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE ON THE DIVINE ATTRIBUTES.

Tranſlated, in great meaſure, from the LATIN of JEROM ZANCHIUS.

By AUGUSTUS TOPLADY, A. B. Vicar of Broad Hembury, Devon; and Chaplain to the Right Hon. LORD HOLLAND.

TO-MORROW,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

By the ſhip QUEEN *of* PORTUGAL, *Captain* CASTLE, *arrived here from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following Advices.*

MALAGA, April 12.

THIS morning, at ſixteeen minutes paſt five o'clock, we felt a ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted about one minute, but which, though pretty violent, had done no damage.

Tangier, April 14. On Monday laſt between five and ſix in the morning, we were alarmed by a very violent ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted about two minutes, and has deſtroyed 98 houſes, and ſhaken the town ſo much that the remaining houſes muſt be rebuilt. We hear of only three lives loſt; but numbers of the inhabitants have been dragged from under the ruins very much bruiſed. Yeſterday about half an hour after eleven we felt another ſhock, though not ſo violent as the former.

Peterſburg, April 20. On Saturday laſt the Empreſs was pleaſed to admit all the foreign Miniſters to the honour of dining and paſſing the whole day with her, at a building called the Hermitage, to which the Miniſters of the Council were likewiſe invited. Two tables were provided for the company; the Empreſs preſided at one, and the Great Duke at the other; and the places ballotted for. In the evening, the company being increaſed, there was a ball, which her Imperial Majeſty was pleaſed to honour with her preſence, and afterwards a ſupper. During the whole of the entertainment her Imperial Majeſty gave every proof of affability and condeſcenſion.

Stockholm, April 20. Such a number of ſhips are already arrived here from Courland and Livonia, with corn, that the price, which has been very high all winter, is much abated, and probably will fall a great deal lower, as many more ſhips are hourly expected from different ports of the Baltic.

Warſaw, April 21. The Diet opened the 19th inſt. and was rather outrageous. Podolia and Volhinia have by a manifeſto proteſted againſt every thing that may be concluded upon in it. The Miniſtry have remitted their anſwer to the deductions of the three Courts to their Miniſters. A new confederacy is formed at the Grand Chancellor's, and it is ſaid the King, the Senate, and all the nobility, are to enter into it. Only three nunciates of Lithuania have ſigned it; the others have refuſed; but the Biſhop of Wilna is endeavouring to perſuade them into it. In the interim the foreign troops block up Warſaw, and will let no one paſs through their lines till the Diet is over.

Leghorn, April 21. We have received intelligence, that a French Frigate in the Archipelago, with ſix ſhips of that nation under her convoy, had fell in with three Ruſſian Frigates; and as ſhe would not ſuffer them to viſit the French ſhips, a cannonade enſued between the Frigates, in which the French had the advantage, and they afterwards purſued their voyage.

Genoa, April 21. The day before yeſterday a French veſſel brought an order for the Conſul of that nation to ſtop all the French ſailors, and ſend them to Toulon to man the fleet fitting out there. The ſame veſſel is charged with the ſame commiſſion to all the French Conſuls at every port of the Mediterranean.

Warſaw, April 27. Letters from Moldavia adviſe, that the Ruſſian regiments were in full march towards the Danube, and that General Potemkin had already paſſed that river; but that the General Field Marſhal Count Romanzow was ſtill at Jaſſy.

Warſaw, April 28. The King has ſigned the act of confederacy the 22d, and 24 hours after Prince Czartorinſki, Great Chancellor of Lithuania, and Prince Lubomirſki, Grand Marſhall, as alſo 24 ſenators followed the example of his Majeſty.

The laſt letters from Moldavia adviſe, that the Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, had received orders from Peterſburgh to reſume the operations againſt the Turks, and to paſs the Danube at the head of his army, but that the General had repreſented to his Court, that it was impoſſible for him to do it at preſent, on account of the great drought that prevailed in thoſe parts, where there was abſolutely no forage to be had; that in the mean time he would ſend ſome detachments on the other ſide of the river.

They write from Peterſburgh, that the Court intends to publiſh very ſoon a declaration concerning the preſervation of peace and harmony with the Court of Stockholm.

Warſaw, April 29. The King of Pruſſia has publiſhed a general order throughout all the provinces he has taken poſſeſſion of, that all the Jews who are not poſſeſſed of a capital of 1000 crowns ſhall leave the country; and the Jews have ſent deputies to pray that this order may be revoked.

Paris, April 30. One Mr. Gelas, curate of Longrate, in the dioceſe of Agen, aged 101 years, fell into a trance the 31ſt of laſt month, inſomuch that preparations were made for his funeral; but juſt when they were going to carry him to the church he awoke, and aſked for ſomething to eat, and has ſince enjoyed perfect health.

Paris, April 30. It is ſaid that the Duke de Chaulnes has found means to to make his eſcape from the citadel of Havre de Grace, where he was confined. It is thought he has taken refuge in England.

Paris, May 7. They continue to raiſe ſailors at Marſeilles to man the fleet fitting out at Toulon. No French veſſels are permitted to ſail from that port; and 200 bakers are employed night and day in the ſeventeen towers of the arſenal, in baking biſcuit.

Hamburgh, May 7. Mr. Matthias, the Engliſh Conſul reſident here, notified to the Senate a few days ago, that on occaſion of the fleets which France and Spain were going to ſend out, his Court would alſo ſend one to the Mediterranean. This declaration, together with the advices received from France, occaſions a great buſtle among our merchants, who foreſee an approaching ſea war in every part.

Paris, May 7. They had an earthquake at St. Malo on the 15th of laſt month, and another, more violent, on the 23d; and ſhocks were felt in many other parts of France nearly at the ſame time.

LONDON, *May* 10.

On Saturday his Majeſty reviewed, on Wimbledon Common, General Burgoyne's regiment of light dragoons. The men and horſes made a fine appearance, and went through their different manœuvres extremely alert. On the whole regiment wheeling to the right, the left preſſed ſo cloſe, that numbers of men and horſes in the center were thrown to the ground; ſeveral of the men were much hurt, and one of them is ſaid to be paſt recovery. The French Ambaſſador and ſeveral of the nobility were preſent.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 4.

"According to the laſt advices from Warſaw, they are not yet without hopes of a peace between the Ruſſians and the Turks, notwithſtanding the breaking up of the congreſs at Bucharеſt; and though the Ruſſian General Potemkin has received orders to paſs the Danube with his troops, and recommence hoſtilities; however the two powers have agreed that their reſpective couriers ſhall paſs and repaſs unmoleſted, even if a war ſhould take place.

"Laſt Saturday the people belonging to the government, and the foreign Miniſters at the Hague, were in great agitation on account of the arrival of two couriers, one from Paris, and the other from London; the firſt of which was ſaid to have brought advice that a French fleet of 25 ſail of men of war, ſailed the 25th ult. from Toulon; and the other, that a ſtrong fleet was on the point of ſailing from England for the Mediterranean. How far either of theſe reports are to be regarded, is not yet known; but it is pretty certain, that France ſpares no pains to draw off the Ruſſians from their preſent enterprizes.

"The laſt letters from Paris intimate, that the talk of war is revived, and that the armaments at Toulon were ordered to go on again; but it is hardly poſſible to know upon what foundation ſuch different accounts are alternately publiſhed. It is, however, ſuppoſed, that the ſeveral cabinets of Europe were never known to be more critically employed than at this time."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 12.

"This morning at half paſt five, we had a violent ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted 40 or 50 ſeconds;

luckily no damage was done in town, nor was it felt on board the ships in the harbour."

May 11. Orders are sent from the War-Office to the officers of the regiments lately arrived from St. Vincent's, to compleat their respective companies to their full complement of men.

Advice is received from Cork, that a French frigate had foundered off the Old Head of Kinsale, and all the crew perished.

Yesterday by virtue of a commission from his Majesty, the Commissioners being the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Dartmouth, the following bill among many others, received the royal assent, viz.

The bill to allow a drawback of the duties of the customs on the exportation of teas to any one of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America.

On Sunday the Earl of Bellamont set out from his house in Cuzon-street for Dover.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, April 6.

"Advices have just been received here from the Viceroy of Mexico, that a plague, of a very malignant nature, has broke out in that city, and the contiguous country. It had made its appearance but six days before the advices were dated; and such were the fatal effects of it, that above 30,000 Spaniards, Mestize, Indians, and Negroes were then dead. The Viceroy's advices add, that it certainly is a judgment from God, on the dissolute and wicked lives of the Spaniards, and their progeny in that part of the world."

May 13. There are accounts in town from Bombay, that General Wedderburne, brother to the Solicitor General, was killed by a cannon ball, as he was reconnoitring the defences of the siege of Broche.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, April 16.

"Advices from Astrakan make mention of an event which is of great detriment to the Russian empire, it being nothing less than the removal of a whole people, of which we have not had an instance since that famous one of the Goths and Vandals.

"The Turgut, a Kalmuck tribe, who ever since last century have inhabited the Astraken *Steppe* (the Russians call a woody, unbuilt large tract of land *Steppe*) between Astrakan and Saratow, under the Russian government, have lately removed from thence with their wives, children, and all their effects, through the Orenburgian government, and the Steppe of the Kirgis Kaisaki, to the country called Dsungoria, which lies between the Steppe of the Kirgis Kaisaki, Siberia, China, and the Lesser Bucharia, where the forefathers of this tribe formerly lived.

"Russia, by the removal of this nation, will be hurt greatly in many respects. In the first place that empire loses 30,000 men, which they were able to raise at any time; and in the next place it loses the trade of that people, who used to breed vast herds of cattle, and brought to Astrakan, and other towns of the Wolga, cows, sheep, leather, &c. and took back corn, meal, rice, copper kettles, iron, knives, cloth, and Russian commodities of different kinds. The Russians have sent two strong corps of troops after them, both of which have returned with bad success, not having been able to overtake the Turgut, and have met with considerable losses from the difficulty of the journey they had to take."

May 14. Sir George Saville has, by a letter to Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, thanked the freeholders of Middlesex for the great honour done him by the resolution of the 30th of April, and assured them of his persevering in his endeavours to support and defend the rights of election, in which they are so materially interested.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, May 3.

"Two detachments have just marched from Potsdam for New Prussia. One detachment consists of 8000 foot and 2500 horse, and the other of 1500 of the royal regiment of artillery, and 300 engineers. They are to be quartered in the cities of Dantzick, Thorn, &c. to repair and strengthen the fortifications, as his Prussian Majesty seems resolved to put his new acquisitions in the best state of defence that is possible. A visible alteration has lately appeared in the King of Prussia, he secludes himself from society, pays a very sedulous attention to the duties of state, and has lost much of that affability which used to be the distinguishing mark of his character."

Letters from Warsaw of the 24th ult. advise, that several persons who had been in prison under a strong guard, for upwards of 12 months, on suspicion of being concerned in the plot against the King's life, had found means to make their escape.

A certain Great Personage has been given to understand, by authority of the faculty, that the real cause of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's present alarming situation, is solely the implacable resentment and persecution that hangs over him. If the event should prove fatal, the public will know where the blame lies; and 'tis hoped the catastrophe will not be imputed to want of skill in the Doctors.

May 15. Wednesday night a Board of Admiralty was suddenly held, though Lord Sandwich was in the country. Several Captains of the Royal Navy received their final orders to go down to their respective ports where their ships lie, though they had been permitted but the day before to go into the country on their own private concerns. It is rumoured that this sudden and unexpected turn of affairs is owing to a courier's arrival from the Court of Versailles on Wednesday, with an account that the Spanish ships have set sail.—All is bustle, or business throughout the whole department of the navy. Several messengers were instantly dispatched to Lord Sandwich, and to the different ports and dock-yards. The Board sat till nine o'clock at night.

Letters from Algiers mention, that a considerable naval force is fitting out there under the command of Mahomet Ali Sagran, a Sicilian renegade, to cruize against certain Christian powers in the Mediterranean.

The cotton manufactories established at Philadelphia have been so greatly improved, that according to some samples lately received here, it is supposed they will soon, in every respect equal, if not surpass, those produced in any other quarter of the globe.

It is said for certain, that an unpopular Alderman is resolved, at the next Court of Aldermen, to petition for leave to resign his gown.

It is said all the British artificers now in Denmark, will speedily be recalled on pain of out-lawry.

We are informed, that a messenger was dispatched from the Queen's palace, a few mornings since, with a letter for the Duke of Cumberland; and that an answer was immediately returned, intimating a ready acquiescence to the terms proposed for a reconciliation.

It is said that her Majesty has signified to her maids of honour, and other ladies attending about her person, that it will not be pleasing to see them appear before her in silks of foreign manufacture.

This week upwards of 30,000l. sterling, in broadcloth, woollens &c. have been entered for South-Carolina.

May 17. On Friday a motion was made in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain an act of Philip and Mary, relative to hawkers and pedlars, and to prevent persons from selling goods and wares by auction, except at the places of their residence, which was agreed to.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 14.

"Yesterday one of the King's messengers came down here with orders to stop the men of war from returning to Plymouth, and the frigates from being paid off, and for no more men to be discharged; but on the contrary, for the 15 sail of the line to get their full complement of men, to take on board six months provisions, and 12 months stores, and get ready for sea immediately."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, May 15.

"His Majesty's ships Triumph, of 74 guns, and the Marlborough of 74, both guardships at this port, were under orders to sail from hence to the Nore, but an express arrived here last Wednesday night from the Admiralty, to refit them again.

"The Lords of the Admiralty have augmented the salaries of the storekeepers and clerks of the yard, by adding 10l. a year to their salaries."

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, we hear, there were no less than 350 seamen discharged at the different rendezvous houses in London; but the Minister has since changed his mind.

May 18. It is reported, his Majesty has signified his intention of going to Portsmouth, to review the shipping, sometime in the month of July.

We are sorry to acquaint our readers, that her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk has been exceedingly ill for some days past, and has been attacked very lately by an apoplectic stroke.

A messenger, which had been but a few hours coming from Paris, arrived at the Secretary of State's office on Saturday night last; which, it is said, brought from our Ambassador a confirmation of the news that has alarmed our Ministry in the course of last week: The French, it seems, have actually pursued those measures they first set out upon, notwithstanding their assurances to the contrary; but the Spaniards have exceeded them in insolence, and it is supposed will meet with chastisement in a few days; for on Sunday expresses were sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth to enter all the men that came, and to give more bounty-money than what was offered in the late proclamation. War now, therefore, seems inevitable.

Extract of a letter from Toulon, April 20.

"The squadron fitted out here will not be disarmed. Fresh orders have just arrived to the intendant and commissaries of marines to put the full complement of men on board each ship, with provisions, stores, &c. for eight months. All the vessels will be ready for sailing in less than a fortnight; but their destination, or the particular view in fitting them out, cannot be truly ascertained, as every person is very secret respecting them."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 11.

"Recent advices from Bucharest, on the authenticity of which we can depend, assure us, that the armistice is really and effectually broke up; that M. Obrescow is on his way to Petersburgh from Jassy; and that Osman Effendi, the Turkish minister, with his attendants, have taken their departure for Constantinople. The Empress and the Grand Seignior seem both determined to renew the war with the utmost vigour. The preparations are nearly finished on both sides, and it is expected that the campaign will open in a very short time."

By a letter from Madeira, by the way of Lisbon, dated March 23, we have the following melancholy account, "that Capt. Duthie, of the Judith, on her passage to Madeira, saw a ship on fire, about ten leagues from the coast of Portugal, the crew whereof were supposed to be either burnt or drowned: That Capt. Duthie, after laying by her two hours, sent his carpenter to cut off her head, a woman figure, painted green, with a red sash, New-England built, homeward bound, and was full."

An account from Plymouth furnishes us with the following uncommon species of fraud: A farmer in that neighbourhood, possessed of 2000l. property, was detected in that market selling plated butter upon hogslard.—The butter was no thicker round the lard than a crown piece. The farmer was taken to the Guildhall, and as he could produce no patent, he was obliged to pay nine pounds fine and cost for the ingenuity of his wife.——A Gentleman's servant bought four pounds of the same sort from a man, but the artist has not yet been discovered.

Letters which arrived yesterday from Paris, bring the most authentic accounts of the Spaniards still continuing to arm most vigorously, as they have undoubted intelligence that the Emperor is marching a very powerful army into the kingdom of Naples, to counteract which army the Spaniards are now actually embarking *twenty thousand land forces* for the protection of the kingdom of Naples.

On Saturday last fresh orders were again issued from the Board of Admiralty for augmenting each company of the marines with 20 men.

Yesterday letters patent passed the Great Seal, creating Egerton Leigh, Esq; Attorney General of South-Carolina, a Baronet of Great-Britain.

Last night a commission passed the Great Seal, appointing Sir Basil Keith, Captain General and General Governor of Jamaica.

By letters from Nice there is an account, that on the 26th of April some gentlemen, amongst whom was Mr. Buckland, son to the late English Consul there, were out on a shooting party, and a heavy storm of thunder and lightning coming on, they took shelter in the lantern at the mouth of the harbour of Villa Franca, under which is a magazine for gun-powder, which taking fire by the lightning, the whole blew up, and all the gentlemen perished.

It is said Sir Charles Saunders has resigned the command of the fleet. He has too many virtues to meet with good usage in these times.

Lady C——n, who was lately detected in a disagreeable situation with the Fr. A. at a masquerade, we hear, is gone raving mad, and is confined at his Lordship's country house.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 6.

"The armies which the Emperor has been raising not only in the hereditary dominons, but in every other part of the empire, are now compleated, are embodied, cloathed, and in full pay, which cannot, at the most moderate computation, cost his Imperial Majesty less than two millions sterling annually; an amazing expence, and scarce credible that his Treasury will support it, as it is certain he means to keep them always on foot. Twenty thousand of the new troops are to march into Poland; thirty thousand into Moldavia, Dalmatia, &c. and 40,000 into Servia, Transylvania, Croatia, &c."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, April 24.

"Several of the second Dietines, held in consequence of new letters of convocation in those districts where the first had broken up ineffectually, have succeeded; but in many other places the gentlemen, after refusing to assemble, made their protests, notwithstanding the Grods were forbid to receive them: Manifestoes have appeared in several Palatinates; that for the Palatinate of Kiovia is conceived nearly in the following terms:

"As the calamities in which our country is involved are daily augmented, and as no liberty is left for free deliberation, either at the place of election, or for the persons that shall be chosen, the Republick being overrun with foreign troops, the citizens assembled for the election of nuncios declined naming any, as they would not expose any gentleman that should be chosen to the hard task of being forced to accelerate and confirm the ruin of his country. The stability of the entire possessions of the Republic is founded on solemn treaties sworn to by the august house of Austria and the King's of Hungary, in which it has been declared, that they would never form any pretensions to any district of the republic of Poland; on treaties with Russia, and on the declaration of her present Imperial Majesty of Russia, given in 1764, in which she declares, that she never will form any pretensions either on Polish Russia or Lithuania;—on treaties made and renewed with the King of Prussia, in which the respective domains have been invariably determined, on the declaration of the grandfather of the King of Prussia, in 1701, and on that of his present Majesty in 1764, in which he assures, that he will never make any claim to Polish Prussia; on these sacred ties we had reason to hope that the above three Sovereigns, calling to mind the treaties of their predecessors, and their own declarations, would not undertake any thing against the interest of the Republic, nor give its inhabitants cause for complaint. In consequence of the above, as we would not permit the ruin, dismemberment, or any change in our form of government, we formally oppose the nomination of a Marshal of the diet, and the elections of nuncios, &c.—Signed by Michael Stecki, territorial judge of Zeitomierz, and by several others."

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina,) June* 4.

The Savage's Tender, an armed schooner in the government's service, has seized at Turk's-Island, and carried into New-Providence, a brigantine, Capt. Whitmarch, master, from Surrinam, and a sloop, Capt. Williams, master, both belonging to Rhode-Island,—one of them with foreign rum, and the other with tea on board.

M. de St. Pierre, in a letter from New-Bourdeaux, in this province, dated May 20th, says, "I have the satisfaction to inform you, that my vineyard is thriving in perfection and well furnished with grapes; others besides mine are in perfect good order, and next year we

ſhall have a good deal of wine as well as ſilk made here. The progreſs made in one year is ſurpriſing; of all the vines planted laſt March, ſome of which I brought from Madeira, none have miſcarried, but are now in full growth." There are alſo ſome other very thriving vineyards on Broad-River, the owner and cultivator of one of which, by the publick ſpirited aſſiſtance of his honour the Lieutenant-Governor, obtained a few years ago, a premium of fifty pounds ſterling, from the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. in London.

June 11. We hear from Georgia, that his Excellency Sir James Wright, Bart. and the Hon. John Stewart, have concluded the propoſed treaty with the Cherokee and Creek Indians, to the general ſatisfaction of all concerned.

BOSTON, *June* 30.

On Monday laſt his Excellency ſent the following MESSAGE to both Houſes, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council,
And of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Secretary has laid before me a number of engroſſed bills, in which you have made an alteration in the uſual form of inſerting the year of the King's reign.

I am not only averſe to innovations, unleſs a manifeſt reaſon can be given, but I am alſo reſtrained by my inſtructions from conſenting to any bill of an unuſual and extraordinary nature, without a ſuſpending clauſe.

I muſt deſire you to reconſider this matter, and to cauſe your bills to be prepared in a form which has not only been conſtantly practiſed in this government, but, as I have reaſon to think, in moſt parts of his Majeſty's dominions.

Province-Houſe, T. HUTCHINSON.
June 28, 1773.

To which the Houſe immediately ſent the following

ANSWER.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe have read your Meſſage juſt now laid before them, and cannot but wonder that you ſhould conſider the bills that have paſſed the two Houſes, as of an extraordinary nature, merely becauſe the words expreſſive of the year of the King's reign, are in plain Engliſh, inſtead of the Roman language as uſual, or that your Excellency ſhould think yourſelf reſtrained by an inſtruction from conſenting to them.

It is immaterial to the Houſe, and therefore if your Excellency thinks proper to order the bills to be laid before us, we will, to gratify your Excellency, recede from that which you are pleaſed to ſtile an innovation.

July 5. Tueſday laſt the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this province, was prorogued to Wedneſday, the 15th of September next, his Excellency the Governor having firſt ſigned his conſent to fifteen engroſſed bills, which were paſſed this ſeſſion.

July 8. Yeſterday Capt. Hooper arrived here in 51 days from Falmouth. When off Scilly he ſaw the ſide of a ſhip which had port-holes, ſuppoſed ſome man of war had been wrecked:—In lat. 55, long 33, ſeveral leagues to weſtward of the Grand Banks, he paſſed by a large iſland of ice of great extent, and above 300 feet high.

NEW-YORK, *July* 15.

When the laſt advices from England came away, the eſtabliſhment of the new Province on the Ohio, was on the eve of taking place, it is to be called VANDALIA, and the only thing then remaining to be done, was the proprietors giving ſecurity to government for the payment of the civil eſtabliſhment, eſtimated at about three thouſand pounds ſterling a year.

On Saturday laſt arrived the ſloop Hampton, Capt. William Read, from St. Lucia; the 1ſt July he ſpoke the brig Nancy, Capt. Daniel Malone, from Philadelphia for Antigua, lat. 35-40, long. 69-50, all well.

On Tueſday laſt his Excellency Governor Tryon, accompanied by Lord Drummond, the Honorable John Watts, Eſq; and Col. Robertſon, ſet out for Quebec: The boundary line betwixt that province and New-York, it is hoped will now be ultimately fixed.

On Thurſday arrived at the Hook, in 8 weeks and 3 days from Newry, in Ireland, the ſhip Robert, Capt. Matthew Ruſſel, having on board upwards of 300 ſouls, including children, paſſengers from that part, who are come over to ſettle in America. We hear about half of them are to be landed at Amboy, and the ſhip to come here with the reſt; 4 other ſhips, the Captains of which, were Montgomery, Fearis, M'Cutcheon, and Chevers, full of paſſengers, lately ſailed from the ſame port, for Philadelphia, where two of them are arrived. Another ſhip of about 300 tons, Captain Cunningham, for Philadelphia, and the brig Elliot, Captain Waring, for South-Carolina, both full of paſſengers, were expected to ſail from Newry about the 25 of May. From the ſame place alſo, other veſſels were going with ſettlers for the banks of the Miſſiſippi.——We hear alſo, that great numbers of veſſels from Dublin, Londonderry, Belfaſt, Learn, Cork and other ports, have lately ſailed or are ſoon expected to ſail, full of paſſengers, for different parts of North-America. Theſe emigrations, it is thought have already drained the Northern parts of Ireland, of near a third part of its moſt uſeful and induſtrious inhabitants; nearly all of them being proteſtants—thoſe left behind begin to be greatly alarmed.

Moſt of theſe people being well ſkilled in the linen manufactory, if proper encouragement is given to them, will be an important acquiſition to the Britiſh colonies.

On Sunday laſt ſailed from Elizabeth-Town, *the New-Jerſey and Miſſiſippi Packet* brig, Capt. Thomas Daviſon, with whom went upwards of 70 paſſengers, bound to the Miſſiſippi, where they intend to ſettle, at or near the Naches, a country ſo agreeable in its ſituation, appearance and fertility, that inhabitants from all quarters are continually flocking to it and in all probability the lands there will ſhortly be fully ſettled, and a colony be form'd and eſtabliſhed.

Twenty nine boats from the back parts of Philadelphia, and the neighbouring colonies, lately arrived there down the river, full of people who came to ſettle at that place.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 19.

Capt. Young from Antigua, on the 10th inſt. in lat. 37 : 28, long. 72 : 57, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Mawbey, from Norfolk, in Virginia, for Jamaica, out two days, all well.

Capt. Budden from Barbados, on the 11th inſtant, about 15 leagues off Cape Henry, ſpoke a brig from London for Virginia, out 60 days.—Capt. Hawkins was to ſail for this port 5 days after Capt. Budden.

With Capt. Budden came paſſengers, Doctor Sandiford and lady, Mr. Sober and family, Miſs Willing, Miſs Dueſberry, Miſs Redware, Mr. Du Simitiere, and many others.

Capt. Scott from Leogan, on the 3d inſt. in lat. 25 : 23, long. 74, ſpoke the brig Sally, Capt. Murphy, from Jamaica for Rhode-Iſland, out 15 days; and on the 9th, in lat. 35 : 51, long. 75, ſpoke a brig from New-London for Jamaica, out 9 days.—Capt. Scott informs us, that about the 12th ult. at the bite of Leogan, a heavy gale of wind came on, attended with thunder, lightning and rain, in which ſeveral veſſels parted their cables and went aſhore, and one brig and a ſloop belonging to Poru-au-Prince were entirely loſt: That the ſame evening they had two ſmall ſhocks of an earthquake, but did not hear of any damage: That one of the French frigates ſtationed at Port-au-Prince had ſailed for Old France, and the other was to ſail ſoon after, when there would be only a King's ſloop and brig remaining there.

The Captains Biddle and Warden, both from this port, arrived at Port-au-Prince about the 22d ult.

Captain Caſtle, from Falmouth, on the 28th of May, in lat. 48 : 33, long. 7, ſpoke a ſhip from Tortola for London, but it blowing hard could not learn the maſter's name, or how long out: On the 14th ult. in lat. 41 : 20, long. 44 : 30, ſpoke a ſnow from Port-au-Prince for Bourdeaux, out 5 weeks, the ſame day ſpoke a ſchooner from Martinico for Haverdegrace, out 4 weeks; and on the 13th inſt. 7 leagues diſtant of Cape May, ſpoke a ſchooner from Rhode-Iſland for Egg-Harbour, out 19 days.

The Harriot packet, Capt. Oak, was to leave Falmouth for New-York, the 12th of June.

On the 14th inſt. 10 leagues of Cape Henlopen, was ſpoke with by a pilot, the ſhip London, Capt. Robinſon, from London for Virginia, out 5 weeks.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here, one company of the royal artillery from England, via New-York, under the command of Captain HUDDLESTON, and Lieutenant COLLINS.

On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, as Mr. John Mifflin, Junior, was returning into town, he was ſtop'd between Vine and Race ſtreets, on the common leading to the Wiſahickon road, by a man dreſſed in a white jacket without ſleeves, ſtriped trowſers and hat flop'd before, who taking the reins of his chair in his hand, and enquiring how far to town, clap'd a piſtol to his breaſt, telling him to make no noiſe or he would ſhoot him; he then demanded his money, which being delivered, he aſked for his pocket book, but being told he had none, he put his hand on his breeches pocket, ſaying there was more money, which being coppers, he ſaid he never took them; then making him ſay on his conſcience he would not mention it in leſs than two hours, ſhook him by the hand and wiſhed him a good night.

As Owen Jones, Eſq; was returning to town laſt night, about 8 o'clock, and within a hundred yards of the place where Mr. Mifflin was robbed, he was ſtopped by a fellow, dreſſed in a white jacket and breeches and a ſmall hat, who preſented a piſtol to his breaſt, and deſired him to deliver his watch and pocket book immediately, or he would blow his brains out. Mr. Jones having no pocket book, delivered the villain his watch, and proceeded home.

On Wedneſday evening laſt departed this life, at Burlington, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ELTON; and on Thurſday evening her remains were decently intered in St. Mary's Church, attended by a very reſpectable number of people of all denominations.

†‡† The doors of the COLLEGE will be opened at *Nine* o'clock for the COMMENCEMENT To-morrow, and the buſineſs will begin preciſely at half an hour after *Nine*, in order to be finiſhed in the forenoon.

*** The public is cautioned to beware of counterfeit THREE POUNDS and THIRTY SHILLING BILLS of this province, dated March 1, 1769; they are done with printing-types, and ſo like the true bills, that, without examining them very attentively, many perſons may be deceived by them.

Captain Youart, in a ſhip, left Cadiz for Virginia, the 20th of May.

The brig Sophia, Snowden, of this port, left Liſbon the 4th of May for Malaga.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop York,	J. Buck,	Virginia,
Sch. Nancy,	J. Bohanan,	North-Carolina,
Sch. Molly,	T. Callender,	N. Caſtle on Del.
Brig P. of Wales,	T. Maſon,	South-Carolina,
Sloop Lydia,	S. Cawley,	Virginia,
Sloop Hawke,	B. Hindſon,	Barbados,
Sch. Rachel,	L. Hammond,	Nevis,
Brig Tryal,	G. Cabot,	Fyall,
Brig Ranger,	W. Newbold,	Tobago,
Snow Neptune,	T. E. Wallace,	Cadiz,
Sloop Goldfinch,	G. Ord,	Montſerrat,
Brig Kitty,	P. Lacey,	Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Ottley,	J. Young,	Antigua,
Snow Polly,	J. Scott,	Hiſpaniola,
Sh. Js. & Mary Ann,	W. Budden,	Barbados,
Snow Penn,	J. M'Caddon,	Cork,
Sh. Q. of Portugal,	J. Caſtle,	Falmouth.

OUTWARDS.

Sh. Nan. & Suky,	J. Robinſon,	Liſbon,
Sloop Sally,	T. Alberſon,	New-York,
Brig Patty & Peggy,	R. Hardie,	Liſbon,
Brig Thomas,	T. Bernard,	Dublin and Liverp.
Ship Britannia,	J. Souder,	Cork,
Snow Penn,	J. M'Caddon,	Cork,
Ship Jenny,	J. Campbell,	Cork,
Brig Tryal,	G. Cabot,	Vigo,
Sc. King Tamony,	J. Allen,	Jamaica,
Brig Pluto,	T. Lee,	Cadiz,
Sch. Tryal,	D. Harrow,	Nevis,
Brig Betſey,	D. M'Cutcheon,	Cork,
Brig Polly,	G. Hurſt,	Madeira,
Sloop Hawke,	B. Hinſon,	Barbados,
Brig Ranger,	W. Newbold,	Antigua,
Snow Neptune,	T. Wallace,	Cadiz,
Brig P. of Wales,	T. Maſon,	South-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Sh. James & Rebec.	W. Willock,	Liverpool,
Sh. Rebec. & Suſ.	R. Caſſon,	Liſbon,
Ship Delaware,	W. Newman,	London,
Ship American,	G. Forreſter,	Jamaica,
Brig Recovery,	W. Lawrence,	Gibraltar,
Brig Batchelor,	W. Hinſon,	Jamaica,
Sloop Molly,	H. Waller,	Jamaica,
Brig Dolphin,	A. Hill,	Dublin,
Sch. Mary,	J. Welſh,	Halifax,
Sloop Hope,	J. Fanning,	North-Carolina,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	North-Carolina,
Sch. Tryal,	D. Harrow,	Nevis,
Sloop Patty,	G. Simpſon,	Cape-Fear,
Brig Repeal,	C. Alexander,	Porto Rico.

PRINTING PAPER,

OF ALL SORTS, made in this province;

BONNET and FULLERS PASTBOARD,

AND SHOP-PAPER,

To be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

Who gives the beſt price for any quantity of

CLEAN LINEN RAGS.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

DAVID BEVERIDGE,

At his ſtore on the Bird-in-hand wharf,

JAMAICA SUGARS, COFFEE, PIMENTO, AND COW HYDES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

As a CLERK,

A MAN who can be well recommended for his abilites, regularity and honeſty. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant boy, who has upwards of three years and a half to ſerve, and will ſuit for either town or country. Enquire of the printer hereof.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE, with a good young breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Carter's alley, an indented ſervant man, named JOSEPH PALMER, ſpeaks broad Engliſh, has a broad face, yellow complexion, ſandy hair, ſtoops in his walk, has ſhort thick feet, by trade a cutler. He is about five feet five inches high, twenty-two years of age; had on when he went away, a new Engliſh hat, a light drab coat, ſhort waiſted, with a velvet cape, a ſtriped ſilk and cotton jacket, very much wore; a pair of Ruſſia linen trowſers, a pair of neat's leather ſhoes, and check ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if within fifteen miles, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, if twenty-one miles, THREE DOLLARS, if thirty-miles, FOUR DOLLARS, if fifty miles, SIX DOLLARS, if ſixty miles, the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL WIGFALL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to conceal or harbour him, at their peril.

FOR MORE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SEE THE FOURTH PAGE.

July 1, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, in Frederick County, about eight miles from Winchester, on the main road to Philadelphia, containing 1100 acres, on which is a never-failing spring and two good wells. The improvements thereon have been lately made and finished in the best manner, viz. an extraordinary good dwelling-house, 40 by 20 feet, with two good rooms and a large passage on the lower floor; the whole genteely plastered and painted, and is an excellent situation for a store or tavern; together with two large barns 60 by 24 feet each, stables and other out-houses, store-house and smiths shop. There is a small apple orchard of bearing trees, and 250 trees planted out, of the best fruit; also 30 acres of good Timothy meadow, and 300 acres of fresh land cleared within six years, which have produced annually for three years past near two thousand bushels of wheat, which alone is sufficient to prove the quality of said land. There is also another tract of land to be sold, two miles distant from the foregoing one, lying on the same road, and containing 443 acres; the land is exceedingly good and well timbered, upwards of thirty acres of meadow ground, great part of which is cleared. Also another tract of 100 acres, on which is erected an excellent merchant mill, 60 by 40 feet, built of stone and finished in the best manner; no expence has been spared to render it's conveniencies complete. There is besides on the premises two good dwelling houses, and a still-house through which the water runs above so as to be conveyed to any part thereof with ease: Said mill has three pair of stones, and is situated on a constant stream and in the best neighbourhood for good wheat in the county, likewise another tract of land on Back Creek, with a mill-seat thereon, and fine land for meadow, containing 352 acres. The proprietor of the before-mentioned tracts, apprehending that the merchant-mill before described, being extremely well accustomed and well known to send forth extraordinary good flour for exportation, thinks it would be most suitable for a merchant, and therefore he will take in part for the purchase thereof, negroes, rum, sugar and molasses, they being articles that would answer at the place to which he intends to move, and a reasonable time will be given for the remainder of the purchase thereof, and of the tracts of land before described. Indisputable titles will be made to the respective tracts. Also several yoke of oxen, hogs, sheep, and a large stock of cattle, with sundry farming utensils.

N. B. Also will be sold, that well known and valuable tract of land called the COOL SPRINGS, in Hampshire County, near the WARM SPRINGS, containing 416 acres of very fertile land, being as well situated for business as any in these parts. The place is well watered and timbered, and well improved.

JOHN NEVILL.

LATELY IMPORTED, in the ship Catherine, Captain Sutton, from LONDON,

DOCTOR HILL'S NEW IMPROVED TINCTURE CENTUARY.

THIS is an excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, it gives a very good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion, and as most diseases have their origin in a weak stomach, so by the use of this tincture they may be prevented. Also a fresh quantity of DOCTOR HILL'S AMERICAN BALSAM, of which the virtue and goodness are now so well known in America, that it is an infallible, and the most innocent, sure and effectual medicine ever known in the world, for all coughs, colds, swimming in the head, and a very admirable remedy for chidren in the hooping cough, and in most all their disorders, and by the proper use of this Balsam for a reasonable time, many have also received great benefit and relief, and some are effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, consumption and jaundice. DOCTOR HILL'S own directions, printed in London, are wrapped about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, was meant sterling money, but for the benefit of the poor, it is allowed to be sold, a single bottle for 4*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 9*d.* a bottle, by the dozen, currency in this province, and to prevent counterfeiting of these medicines, it is only to be sold in Philadelphia, by William Sitgreaves, merchant, at his house on the north side of Market street, near the Court-House; at Lancaster, by Ludwig Lauman, merchant; at New-York, by Michael Hoffman, shopkeeper; and by the subscriber at Kingsess, near the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill, and no where else for the present time.

WILLIAM YOUNG, SENIOR.

WHEREAS MARY, the wife of the subscriber, has behaved to him in such a manner that he finds it impossible to live any longer with her: This is therefore to desire that no person will trust her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, from the date hereof.

WILLIAM BAILY.

N. B. All persons who have any demands against said BAILY, by bills, bonds, notes or otherwise, are desired to bring them in before the 30th of this instant.

Just published and to be sold by

ROBERT AITKEN,

IN FRONT-STREET, NEAR MARKET-STREET,

THE

WITS OF WESTMINSTER.

A New Select Collection of

JESTS, BON MOTS, HUMOROUS TALES, BRILLIANT REPARTEES, EPIGRAMS, and other sallies of Wit and Humour.

Chiefly NEW and ORIGINAL.

BEING

An agreeable and lively companion for the parlour, or wherever such a companion is most necessary and pleasing.

By a MEMBER of the CALCANNON CLUB.

Head of Bohemia, July 5, 1773.

Will positively be SOLD by VENDUE, on the ninth day of August next, on the spot,

THE BOHEMIA MILLS, which are pleasantly situated on the main branch of Bohemia River, in Cecil County, Maryland, within a quarter of a mile from Bohemia Landing, and six miles from Apoquiminink Landing, in Newcastle County: The mill-house, dam, and all the other works are now in good repair and proper order for making superfine flour; the boulting cloths, hoisting works, rolling screen and fan go by water. The stream of water upon which this mill is erected, has not been known to fail, and the situation is in the midst of an excellent wheat country; besides the advantage of purchasing at a low rate at Bohemia Landing, where not less than fifty thousand bushels of the best wheat is landed in a year, there are also frequent demands for large quantities of flour at the mill, where the Philadelphia price is generally paid. Fifteen acres of excellent land, whereon are a dwelling-house, kitchen, stables, and a good orchard, will be sold with the mill. The conditions of the vendue will be made known on the day of sale, by

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

N. B. On the premises there is a very good stand for a wet and dry goods store, where there is now one kept.

JUST ARRIVED, in the ship Betsey, David M'Cutcheon master, from Newry, and now lying off Market-street wharf,

A NUMBER of redemptioners and servants, whose times are to be disposed of by Joseph Carson, on the north side of Market-street, the seventh door from the corner of Second-street, or by the Captain on board.

DAVID GORBET,

SILK DYER and SCOWERER,

Late from London, at the Dye-house between Front and Second-streets, in Race-street,

DYES and cleans all kinds of silks and woollens; cleans and smokes white sattins and silk stockings, in the neatest manner; scowers, dyes and cleans all sorts of carpets and bedding, silk stuffs, damask curtains, scarlet cloaks, scowered, pressed and cleared to their proper colour; likewise cotton and linen yarn dyed blue or any other colours, cotton dyed red equal to Turkish cotton, silk umbrelloes dyed and restored to their proper colours, so as to look as well as new; mens cloaths, laced or plain, cleaned as in London; he also dyes leather of any colour, for lining chariots, &c. and beaver hats dyed green. Commands from town or country will be obeyed with the strictest punctuality, and masters of vessels having work to be done, by giving a few days notice, may depend on its being performed in the best manner.

N. B. He will dye, finish and press for dyers who have not tools of their own. Hot pressing twice a week.

Westmoreland County, Virginia, June 26, 1773.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland County, Virginia, two servant men, viz. WILLIAM WALKER, alias SMITH, imported in the year 1771, in the Scaredale, Capt. Reid; by trade a gardener, slender made, five feet nine or ten inches high, a thin face, brown complexion, blackish hair, blue eyes, hoarse voice, remarkable white teeth, which he shews when he laughs, has a cough, and a remarkable swing in his walk; had with him kersey and cotton jackets and breeches, white, check and oznabrigs shirts, and sailors cloaths. He is a great thief, loves drink, and has been several times whipped; he will pass for a sailor.—THOMAS PUTTRELT, an indented servant, imported in the Liberty, Capt. Rayson, in April last; he is a well made man, of a fair complexion, round faced, browniſh hair which curls in his neck, hazel eyes, white teeth which he shows when he laughs, speaks quick, and is a butcher by trade; had on a brown cloth coat, second mourning jacket, black breeches, grey worsted hose, check, white and oznabrigs shirts, and a butchers steel and knife: He generally wears quills in his hat; can read, write, and keep accounts, has been fourteen months on board a man of war, and will pass for a sailor. Whoever takes up and secures the above servants, so that their master may get them again, if out of the colony, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward for each of them.

RICHARD LEE.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1773.

FOR CORK AND NEWRY,

THE SHIP

BETSEY,

DAVID M'CUTCHEON, Master;

HAS the greatest part of her cargo ready to take on board, and will sail about the 20th instant. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-street, or to the master on board, at Market-street wharf.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, IN S. CAROLINA,

THE BRIGANTINE

SEA NYMPH

JOSEPH BLEWER, Master;

A NEW vessel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for passengers, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his house, in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his store on said wharf, who has for sale, Carolina Soal Leather, and new Rice.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1773.

This day arrived, and are to be sold on board the snow Penn, John M'Caddon, master;

A PARCEL of likely, healthy, men and women SERVANTS. For terms apply to Samuel Carson, or to Barclay and Mitchell.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, with a stable if possible, in a pleasant part of the city, not much in the way of trade. For particulars apply to the printer.

NOW in the possession of JAMES WHITEHEAD, keeper of the work-house, sundry Goods supposed to be stolen, among which are, shirts, stockings, jackets, some napkins, &c. most of the above articles are mark'd S. C. Whoever has lost them may have them again by applying as above and paying charges.

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Lancaster County, and Township of Carnarvon, on the fourth inst. (July) an Irish servant lad, named JOHN KELLY, who, it is possible, may change his name; had on, a tow linen shirt, flannel trowsers too large, a walnut coloured cloth jacket with sleeves, lined with white flannel, old hat and shoes: He is about five feet four inches high, wore his own fair hair; took with him a bay mare about eleven years old, has a small blaze down her face leading to one of her nostrils, about fourteen hands and an half high, had been round shod but is thought to have lost some of her shoes, which will cause her to go lame. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and for the mare TWENTY SHILLINGS, by JOHN JENKENS, jun.

DOCTOR JOHN GILBERT,

Who lately practised Physic in READING,

HAVING, at the request and invitation of many of his friends, removed again to this city, begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, but particularly his former customers, that he may be consulted in all the disorders to which the human body is incident, at his shop in Front-street, a few doors below Race-street.

It is now become almost customary, at least many of the Gentlemen of the Faculty have of late thought proper to begin their address to the Public with liberal encomiums on their own knowledge, practice and ability; and some, who are determined to stick at nothing, at once declare there is no disorder, however acute or malignant in its nature, that they cannot immediately not only give relief in, but effectually eradicate, without the least inconvenience or danger to the patient; so that persons who are unacquainted with the human frame would suppose (upon reading such advertisements, hand-bills, &c.) many disorders to exist altogether in the imagination, by the easy manner in which they are said to be expelled. This must, however, appear in a very ridiculous light to every person possessed of the smallest degree of penetration, and can only serve the two-fold purpose of imposing on the ignorant, and (until they are from fatal experience convinced to the contrary) the emolument of the authors of such prepostorous assertions. Such unworthy motives as these are far from Doctor GILBERT's intentions; and as he has heretofore fully informed the Public relative to his being regularly bred to his profession, as well as his having had several years experience and practice in Germany, England and America, thinks it now sufficient to assure them, that he will still continue to exert his utmost abilities to serve them, and by good attendance and a particular attention to their respective cases, endeavour to merit the patronage of the Public, and the esteem of those who may choose to employ him.

N. B. The said Dr. GILBERT keeps an assortment of Drugs and Medicines, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

Imported in the last vessels from England, and to be sold wholesale and retail, by

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

In Market-street, next door to the Indian King,

A GENERAL assortment of SPRING GOODS, likewise china, glass, plain and enamelled Queen's ware, blue and white and enamelled stone ware, well assorted in crates, delph bowls of all sizes, pipes in boxes, good indigo, &c. As the above goods are chiefly laid in from the manufactures, he is enabled and is determined to sell them on the very lowest terms, for cash or short credit: likewise a good assortment of Philadelphia made potters ware, which he will sell as low as any in the trade.

N. B. Those persons indebted to him after the time agreed on, are requested to discharge their respective accounts.

JOHN MASON,

At the corner of Front and Market-streets, has just imported in the ship Catherine, Captain Sutton,

A VERY neat assortment of paper hangings, likewise a quantity of the very best spices, such as nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, and cassia; a quantity of the best Strasburgh snuff, with a large assortment of

TOYS,

All of which he will sell on the lowest terms.

Said MASON carries on the Upholstery business in all its various branches, and shall be extremely obliged to such ladies and gentlemen as are pleased to favour him with their orders which shall be neatly and carefully executed.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subscriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

JULY, 1773. THE VOL. II. NUMB. 92.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 26th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

TO-MORROW,
AT NINE O'CLOCK, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
WEARING APPAREL, &c.

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
PRINTER,
Hath removed from Third-ſtreet into the houſe lately occupied by REBECCA STEEL, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, four doors above Hugh and George Roberts's ironmongery ware-houſe, and oppoſite the old Preſbyterian meeting-houſe;

Of whom be had, WHOLESALE *or* RETAIL,

DILWORTH's SCHOOL-MASTER's ASSISTANT, being a compendium of arithmetic both practical and theoretical; alſo PRIMITIVE PHYSIC, or an eaſy and natural method of curing moſt diſeaſes.

PROPOSALS
For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
The celebrated and much eſteemed WORKS of
LAWRENCE STERNE, A. M.
Prebendary of York, and Vicar of Sutton on the Foreſt, and of Stillington near York,
IN FIVE VOLUMES;
CONTAINING,
THE life and opinions of Triſtram Shandy, Gent. Yorick's Sermons. Sentimental Journey. Political Romance; and his Letters to Eliza, which have never appeared in any edition of his works, with two other genuine letters never as yet publiſhed.

THE *CONDITIONS* ARE,

They ſhall be printed in large twelves, on a very good paper, and in a new, neat and elegant type, a ſpecimen of which may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's printing-office.
The price to ſubſcribers to be no more than *Thirty Shillings* the ſett, neatly bound and lettered. There will be a few ſetts ſtruck off on very fine writing paper, and bound in the moſt elegant manner, for thoſe who may ſubſcribe for them, at *Fifty Shillings* the ſett.
They ſhall be put to the preſs as ſoon as two hundred have ſubſcribed, and as there are almoſt half that number already, it is expected the whole number will ſoon be compleated.
The firſt volume, ſoon as finiſhed, will be delivered to the ſubſcribers, upon paying *Six Shillings*.
The names of thoſe who ſubſcribe before the firſt volume is finiſhed, will be printed in the beginning of it; and thoſe who ſubſcribe after will have their names affixed to the laſt volume.
Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve ſetts to have a thirteenth gratis.

*** Any of the above works may be ſubſcribed for ſeparately, on paying *Seven Shillings* a volume.

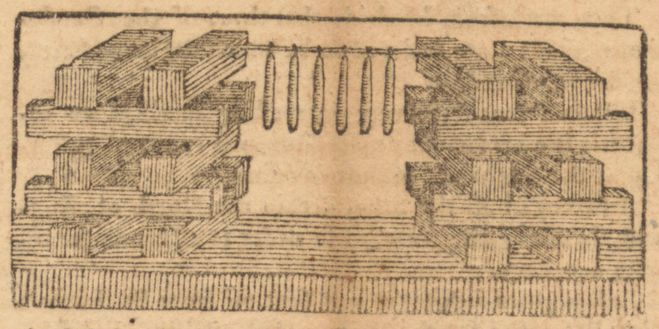
The ſubſcriber humbly hopes for the encouragement of the public in printing the above works; engaging that neither care nor induſtry ſhall be wanting to render them a neat and elegant edition.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, Junior.

†‡† Subſcriptions are taken in by all the printers and bookſellers in Philadelphia and New-York, by Mr. *Robert Wells*, printer, in South-Carolina, and by Mr. *William Goddard*, printer, in Baltimore.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the houſe of PETER STONEMETZ, on JOHN GIBSON's farm, at Point-no-Point, near the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 14th of Auguſt, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE breeding mare, with two half blooded colts, a milch cow, two broad wheeled carts, ſhod with iron, a number of farming utenſils and a wheat fan. Likewiſe will be ſold at the ſame time, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale, a valuable negro man, a compleat farmer, who has had the care of a farm for ſeveral years. Another valuable ſtrong negro man, about 27 years of age, who hath been uſed to farming, and can ditch. Alſo a ſmart lively negro girl, nine years of age. Credit will be given to the purchaſers, on their giving ſecurity if required.



ANDREW KENNEDY,
Soap-boiler and tallow-chandler, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

MAKES and ſells ſoap and candles at the loweſt rates, where merchants, for exportation, ſtore-keepers, to ſell again, fullers, bleachers and families orders will be thankfully attended to; and he hopes the prices and quality of his goods will be ſatisfactory to his cuſtomers.

TO BE LET,
THE TAVERN where Mr. PATRICK BYRNE now lives, at the entrance of Paſſyunk Road, the other ſide of the Play-houſe: It is very fit and commodious for a tavern, or for any private gentleman. For terms and particulars enquire of ROBERT HARDIE, at his houſe in Spruce-ſtreet.

BACHE's WINE-STORE.
Between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at the yellow doors, on the South ſide of market-ſtreet; RICHARD BACHE has for ſale, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon,

GOOD old Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain, and Teneriff WINES; Jamaica ſpirit; Weſt-India rum; and excellent brandy. Alſo a few dozens of very good port, claret, and beſt London porter.

Captains of veſſels, and other gentlemen going to ſea, may be ſupplied with any quantity of the above articles on the ſhorteſt notice, and all orders either from town or country, carefully and ſpeedily complied with.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Has juſt imported from Britain, via New-York, a neat aſſortment of BOOKS, now opening at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet; among which are,

STERN's works, 5 vols. Stern's ſentimental journey, 2 vols. Pope's works, Shakeſpear's works, Fielding's Works, Shenſtone's works, Garrick's works, ſpectator fine and coarſe, Armſtrong's miſcellanies, Prior's poems, Goldſmith's eſſays, Gay's fables, fool of quality, Gill Blas with cuts, Cambray's letters and dialogues, Guardian, Peregrine Pickle, Roderick Random, Joſeph Andrews, Don Quixote, Humphry Clinker, Montague's letters, Vertot's revolutions of Rome, Knights of Malta, 5 vols. Voltaire's letters on eminent men, revolutions of Sweden, Homer's life, Wallace's life, Cromwell's life, Campbell on miracles, Clark's martyrology, Hervey's works, Ditto's ſeparate pieces, Flavell's works, Paradiſe loſt, Salmon's and Guthrie's geographical grammars, Chamberlain's preſent ſtate of Britain, 1 vol. prayer books fine and coarſe, dictionaries, bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, Royal and New-England primmers, Chapman books, plays, farces, &c. &c. with an aſſortment of other books, as uſual. He has alſo lately received a freſh ſupply of kentings, lawns, gauzes, &c. &c. &c.

July 1, 1773.
FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN-AWAY, June the 20th, from the ſubſcriber living in Middleton Townſhip, Cumberland County, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named ELEANOR ARMSTRONG, ſhort thick ſet, brown hair, has a mark on her right cheek received by a cut, about thirty years of age: Had on, and took with her when ſhe went away, a dark calico gown, a white cloth cloak, a black bonnet, three petticoats, a red flannel, a ſtriped linſey and black calimanco, none of them quilted; two ſhifts, an old and a new; two coarſe tow aprons, two pair of black cloth ſhoes, old blue worſted ſtockings, a large black ſilk handkerchief, a red waiſtcoat, wears a ring on her finger, and ſmokes tobacco, and it is ſuppoſed ſhe has ſtolen her indenture; ſhe has with her, twenty ſhillings in money; ſhe landed in Philadelphia the firſt of May, ſays ſhe was married, and her huſband died in Philadelphia ſome ſhort time before ſhe came in; likewiſe that her huſband left money behind him there, and very probable ſhe may have gone there. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

By Capt. NELSON, *arrived at* Piſcataqua *from* Briſtol; *and Capt.* CANDALL, *arrived here from* Liſbon, *we have the following advices.*

WARSAW, May 3.

THE Pruſſians and Auſtrians actually occupy the environs of this place, and are even advanced to our gates; beſides the proviſion and immenſe forage that they require, they are continually demanding ſomething or other that they want.

Warſaw, May 5. The King aſſiſts daily at the deliberations of the Dyet, which continues to be held very private. The divided opinions of thoſe who compoſe it cauſe many warm debates, and not a little confuſion; but the Miniſters of the allied powers ſeem not to diſturb themſelves much about it, as they are ſure (let what will be the reſult) of carrying their point.

As the Nuncios have nothing to do but to approve of the articles propoſed by the Courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin, without making the leaſt alteration, they have requeſted of the reſpective Miniſters of thoſe Courts an expreſs order in writing to conſent to all that is propoſed, that they may have ſomething to juſtify their conduct to thoſe whoſe Repreſentatives they are.

By advices of good authority, two ſmall detachments of Ruſſian troops, commanded by Major General Prince Gallitzin, paſſed the Danube, and attacked a corps of 600 Turks, part of whom were killed, and the reſt routed. Fifty Turks were made priſoners, and ſome trophies taken.

John Wenceſſas Zaſtrow, Major General in his Pruſſian Majeſty's ſervice, died at Poſnania the 24th of laſt month.

Leghorn, May 5. A French Tartane, arrived here from Cos in 35 days, brings advice, that on the 20th of March, the Aſia, a Ruſſian man of war of 74 guns, and 700 men, was totally loſt off the Iſle of Andros, near Paros. It is added, that the 24th of the ſame month, a French frigate was alſo wrecked near the ſame place.

Warſaw, May 5. It was entirely in conſequence of the uniform declaration of the Miniſters of the three allied Courts, that the King was neceſſiated to accede to the confederacy. After which his Majeſty made a moſt pathetic ſpeech to the members of the Dyet.

Hamburgh, May 7. Our letters from Poland are filled with complaints of the cruelties and exactions of the King of Pruſſia. Since his troops entered the Poliſh territories, they have carried off 12,000 families, which are ſet down on the barren heaths of Brandenburgh, there to till the ground in the moſt abject ſlavery. On the 29th of October, 1771, he publiſhed an edict, commanding every perſon in the Poliſh diſtricts, under the ſevereſt penalties, and even corporal puniſhment, to take in payment for forage, proviſion, corn, horſes, &c. the money offered by his troops and commiſſaries. This money was worth exactly one third of its nominal value. With this money he bought up corn, &c. not only to ſupply his army two whole years, but to ſtock magazines in the country itſelf, where the inhabitants are now forced to come and repurchaſe corn for their daily ſubſiſtance, at an advanced price, and with good money, his commiſſaries refuſing to take the ſame money they have paid. At the loweſt calculation he will gain by this honeſt and maſterly manœuvre ſeven millions of rixdollars, which, at 3*s.* 6*d.* each, is 1,225,000*l.* Having ſtript the country of money and proviſions, he thought it an act of humanity to thin it ſtill more of inhabitants. He hit upon a new contribution; every Poliſh town or village where his troops came, was obliged to furniſh a certain number of marriageable girls, the parents to give as a portion a feather-bed, four pillows, a cow, two hogs, and three ducats in gold. [*a ducat is* 9*s.* 4*d.*] The little town of Kertztrym in Poſnania was forced to furniſh General Belling fifty marriageable girls, each with this portion; and a merchant who was lately at Stargard, a town belonging to the King of Pruſſia, ſays, he ſaw ſeveral waggons filled with this new kind of recruits paſs through that town.

Paris, May 14. The populace of Toulouſe lately roſe on account of the dearneſs of corn. They aſſem-

bled in the market-place, and the corn-merchants took refuge in their houſes. The Capitouls, or chief Magiſtrates, attempted to appeaſe the tumult, which they were only able to do, upon promiſing that corn ſhould be ſold for 16 livres the ſeptier, which is equal to 12 buſhels, inſtead of 22 livres, which was the price before this affair, which was immediately complied with; but for fear of the people taking advantage of this, to raiſe another tumult, in order to obtain a further diminution, a regiment of cavalry was ſent from the garriſon of Carcaſſona to this town. All theſe precautions have only ſtopt the diſturbance, but not the cauſe. There have been the ſame diſorders at Montpellier.

Paris, May 14. The body of Marine Officers, in a council held at Breſt the 13th of January laſt, requeſted permiſſion of his Majeſty to erect, in that city a ſtatue of the King. His Majeſty has accepted of this mark of reſpect, but at the ſame time informed that body, that he would, at his own expence, place around it the buſts of ſuch marine deceaſed officers as have made themſelves famous by their actions; and has, in conſequence, ſent orders to the commandant and intendant of the port for that purpoſe.

LONDON, *May* 21.

By letters received by Wedneſday's poſt from Towbridge, Wilts, we are informed of the death of William Temple, Eſq; a celebrated political writer, who, among other legacies to his friends, has left Mr. Wilkes 500l.

Princeſs Amelia has lately preſented the Princeſs Royal with a diamond pompoon, in faſhion of a coronet, valued at 17,000 l. ſterling.

The French Ambaſſador, it is ſaid, when he departs this kingdom, will go to Spain, in order to give his antagoniſts an opportunity of receiving ſatisfaction without meeting with any moleſtation from the police of his own country.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, May 18.

"Our fleet here, which conſiſts of 15 ſail of the line, four frigates, and three ſloops, is equipping with all diſpatch, ſo as to be ready on a moment's notice to ſail.

"We hourly expect the ſhips to join the fleet from Chatham, as Admiral Pye has received orders to enter them into the fleet."

The Eagle packet, now at Portſmouth, is under ſailing orders for India, to carry over ſome freſh inſtructions to the Governors of the ſettlements there.

May 22. Nothing to be depended upon has tranſpired this week relative to the preparations for war; 15 ſhips of the line lie ready to ſail at Spithead.

The report of Sir Charles Saunders, having reſigned the command of the fleet, is without foundation. Of the ſame kind are many other reports that appear in the papers, particularly that of a certain lady going mad.

Her Majeſty's pregnancy has been again announced in form to the Privy Council.

The Racehorſe and Carcaſs are fitting out for an expedition to the North Pole, under the command of the Hon. Capt. Phipps. Mr. Lyons is appointed, by the Board of Longitude, to make obſervations in aſtronomy, natural hiſtory and philoſophy.—The principal deſign of the voyage is to examine the countries and ſeas near the Pole, and to endeavour to find a paſſage this way to Japan, which is now a voyage of about ten months, whereas, if a paſſage could be found by the north, it might be performed in ſeven weeks. A very large collection of inſtruments are prepared for this expedition, for making obſervations, and experiments on the ſtate of the atmoſphere in the frigid zone.

Sir James Lowther, we hear, has left the Turff, and is turning his attention to the improvement of his country. He is building a ſmall town on ſome of his waſte land in the north, and is peopling it with ſuch poor people as might probably emigrate to America. He gives to each family a houſe rent-free, and an acre of land on leaſehold. He engages to find the men conſtant work, and the children will be employed in ſome manufacture. To each family he alſo allows a buſhel of coals a week; and he keeps a butcher in the town, whom he obliges to ſell mutton at 2d half penny a pound.

His Majeſty has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to allow half the officers of the ſeveral regiments ordered abroad for the relief of others doing duty in garriſons, to remain at home, and afterwards, at a time agreed on by the officers, they are to join their reſpective corps, and then thoſe who came out with the batallion, are in their turn, to have leave of abſence from the regiment. This arrangement evinces his Majeſty's regard for the accommodation of his officers, renders the ſervice much more delectable, and will prevent many a gallant gentleman's retiring from it.

Yeſterday a Board of Admiralty was held, at which ſeveral naval officers attended, and received their commiſſions; after which ſome freſh orders were ſent to the commiſſioners of the different dock yards.

We are informed that the fleet under the command of Commodore Shuldham, for the protection of the Newfoundland fiſhery, is to be augmented to ſeven ſail beſides ſloops and ſmall craft.

There has been at Hieres in France a general riſing of the people, owing to almoſt all the bakers being preſſed to make biſcuit for the fleet fitting out at Toulouſe: And nothing would appeaſe them till ſome of the bakers were brought back again.

It is now ſaid to be decided that a bill ſhould paſs for a *ne exeat regnum* againſt the Eaſt-India culprits, and that they ſhould be prevented diſpoſing of their eſtates for a twelvemonth. In that ſpace of time it is imagined ſufficient evidences will arrive from [illegible] prove legally the preſent charges again them of peculation, aſſaſſination, and forgery.

A French Gentleman at Paris has lately invented an inſtrument, or machine, with the aid of which (he alledges) a perſon may truſt himſelf ſafely in the moſt agitated waters, and may alſo walk on ſmooth waters as upright as on the land.

The Grand Duke of Tuſcany, Governor General of the Milaneſe, is declared Vicar General in Italy, in the room of the deceaſed King of Sardinia.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, April 2.

"Intelligence has juſt arrived here from the Black Sea, that the Ruſſian fleet is very numerous there, and that they compel every Turkiſh veſſel they meet with to pay them a kind of tribute, or cuſtom as they term it, for liberty to ſail in a ſea belonging to her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia; ſome ſhips which have refuſed to pay they have ſeized and confiſcated. The Porte in conſequence of theſe advices, has given orders for the fleet of ſhips and gallies, which now lie in the harbour of Conſtantinople, to ſail immediately to the Black Sea, but whether they are to enter on action is not yet known."

Letters from Warſaw ſay, that many of the Poliſh and Lithuanian Nobility have refuſed to ſign the act of Confederacy.

They write from Madrid, that three of the Catalonian regiments are ordered to be embarked immediately for the Weſt Indies.

It is ſaid that ſome very intereſting intelligence reſpecting the armament at Toulouſe was received yeſterday at the Secretary of State's office.

A ſurvey of all the forts, &c. in the North of England, is now going forward in order to aſcertain the repairs neceſſary.

Laſt night a meſſenger was ſent off from St. James's with diſpatches for the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid, and another to the Court of Vienna.

This morning his Majeſty reviewed the ſecond regiment of Dragoons (commonly called the Scotch Greys) on Blackheath.

May 25. Advices from Stockholm mention, that his Swediſh Majeſty has divided the command of his navy between the Prince of Sudermania, and General Sprengporten.

They write from Breſt, that orders are conſtantly arriving there from Paris, and great preparations are ſtill making in the dock-yards.

It is ſaid, that the Duke of Cumberland had yeſterday a private conference with a great perſonage.

Orders are iſſued for a number of recruits to be raiſed in the weſt of England for augmenting the marines.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, May 12.

"The Swediſh Miniſter at the court of France has for ſome time paſt been negociating a loan of three million of livres, which is juſt arrived here, and very opportunely, as the kingdom of Sweden was never in more real want of it. The late innovations, and the reformed ſtate of the police, military &c. were not compleated without a conſiderable expence. The King feels it and is obliged, though much againſt his will, to be ſtill under the influence of French politics."

Both Houſes of Parliament will adjourn on Friday next for the holidays: The houſe of Peers over till the Monday fe'nnight, and the houſe of Commons only till the Wedneſday in Whitſun week.

Letters arrived yeſterday from Canton in China bring advices of a moſt dreadful hurricane or tornado, that happened in that river, in the month of July laſt, by which all the ſhipping were totally loſt, except the London, a ſhip belonging to the Hon. the Eaſt India Company. This loſs is computed at many millions ſterling, beſides the lives of one hundred thouſand inhabitants, which were ſacrificed on this dreadful occaſion.

On Sunday night advice was received at the Eaſt-India Houſe, that the Oſterly Eaſt-India man, Captain Forteſcue, from China, is arrived at Portſmouth; and that the Havannah, Capt. White, from do. is arrived at Plymouth. They both ſailed on their voyage from the Downs the 29th of December, 1771. They bring advice that they left at St. Helena, the London, Web, from Bombay, and the Granby, Johnſon, from China, which were to ſail next day; ſo that they are daily expected.

On the 17th of laſt month the ſhip Felicité, of Havre de Grace, bound from St. Domingo to that place, laden with ſugar, coffee, cotton, &c. was driven on one of the iſlands of Scilly, and loſt, together with the greateſt part of her cargo; and the maſter, chief mate, and 16 other people were drowned.

On Saturday laſt Edmond Hooke, Eſq; and Hugh Kelly, Eſq; the author of Falſe Delicacy, were ſworn Barriſters at law in the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

BOSTON, *July* 15.

We hear that a ſpecial Court of Admiralty for the trial of piracies, murders, &c. on the high ſeas, is to be convened here on Wedneſday the 28th of July inſtant, for the trial of Anſell Nickerſon, a priſoner in gaol in this town.

When the reſolve for petitioning His Majeſty to remove his Excellency the Governor, &c. paſſed the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Houſe did not vote by yeas and nays, but polled, when it appeared there were 85 for the reſolve, and 28 againſt it; and we hear that the next day three of the 28 and ſome ſay 7, went over to the 85, which made the number 92 paſſed, it was voted by yeas and nays, the names have been publiſhed in ſome of the papers—there were 82 yeas and 12 nays.

NEW-YORK, *July* 22.

The Harriot Packet, Capt. Oak, was to ſail from Falmouth, on the 12th of June, and it was very unlikely ſhe ſhould be detained, as all England, and indeed all Europe, were preparing for a new and deſtructive war; which to do them juſtice, has not been in the leaſt degree occaſioned by the councellors of our gracious ſovereign, as it is confeſſed on all hands, that no adminiſtration was ever more diſpoſed to preſerve the tranquility of mankind inviolate than the preſent, and the great credit they got by the vigour exerted in the two late terrific armaments of the Britiſh navy, preſage the moſt proſperous events in favour of the fleet at this time, ſuppoſed to be thundering our juſt indignation againſt the united forces of the double viſaged ſovereigns of France and Spain.

Laſt Monday two companies of the firſt batallion of the Royal regiment of Artillery, embarked on board the tranſports, and fell down to the watering place, on their way to Chatham Barracks. They were commanded by Lieut. Col. James, the other officers were Capt. Standiſh, Lieutenants Houghton, Dyſart, Douglaſs, and Cleveland; the Colonel's lady and niece, with Dr. Fontenell, and Lieut Cambel of the Engineers, went paſſengers. The affability and very agreeable deportment of the officers, and the excellent diſcipline and decorum of the men during their long reſidence in this garriſon, eminently recommended them to the urbanity and the moſt friendly attention of all the inhabitants.

The company of the Royal regiment of Artillery, commanded by Major Hay, will embark in a few days at Amboy, on their way to the regiment at Chatham, the Major having exchanged companies with Capt. Anderſon; and Capt. S. Payne Adye, with Capt.——— both thoſe gentlemen will continue with the 4th batallion in America.

On Friday laſt was apprehended at his houſe at Hanover, in Morris county, the well known *Samuel Ford*, who had been long ſuſpected of counterfeiting the paper currency of New-Jerſey, with which he was accuſtomed to travel into Pennſylvania, Maryland, and other provinces, and has for ſeveral years paſſed the ſame to a very large amount, as the lawful emiſſion of the Jerſey treaſury. He went to Ireland ſix years, and to England eighteen months ago, ſome time after the late emiſſion of the New-York currency, no doubt with views of procuring dies, ſtamps, paper and prints, to imitate the true bills in the moſt plauſible manner, and to carry on this pernicious practice of plundering the public. He broke gaol on Saturday night, being aided in his eſcape by one John King, a veteran in vilainy, and a confederate with him in this ſpecies of it. The Sheriff at his wits end, on occaſion of this unfortunate incident, has raiſed an hue and cry, publiſhed a deſcription of their perſons, and offered a reward of 50l. for apprehending Ford, and 25l. for the perſon of King.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 26.

Captain Candall, from Liſbon, on the 2d ult. in lat. 28: 57, long. 45: 56, ſpoke the brig Liberty, Capt. Prince, from New-York for Cayenna, out 5 weeks, all well: On the 10th, in lat. 29: 47, long. 64: 20, ſpoke a ſhip from the Grenades for London, out 13 days, but could not learn who ſhe was; and on the 17th, in lat. 36: 21, long. 74: 59, ſpoke a ſchooner from Virginia for Antigua, out 36 hours.—Capt. Davis was to ſail the day after Capt. Candall.

Captain Garrigues from this port is arrived at Liſbon.

Captain Patterſon, from Jamaica, on the 8th inſt. in lat. 24: 33, long. 79, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Brown, from Montego Bay for Rhode-Iſland, out 18 days: On the 16th, in lat. 34: 41, long. 73, ſpoke a ſchooner from Charleſtown for Bermudas, out 5 days; and on the 20th, in lat. 38: 25, long. 73: 40, ſpoke a ſloop from Boſton for Carolina.

Captain Gregory, from this port, ſailed for Savannah la Mar, 8 days before.

Captain Shields, arrived at Kingſton, the 15th of June.

On the 19th inſt. was ſpoke with by a pilot, about 10 leagues off Chincoteague, a brig from Cape Nichola for New-York, out 40 days, who informed, him on the 24th of June he ſpoke the ſhip Charming Sally, Capt. Cooper, from this port for Jamaica, but it blowing hard could not learn how long out.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Kingſton,	R. Patterſon,	Jamaica,
Sch. Ranger,	J. Hegerty,	Salem, New Eng.
Sch. Thames,	J. Powers,	New-London,
Br. Charleſt. Pac.	S. Wright,	South-Carolina,
Sl. Peggy & Betſy,	D. Ferguſon,	New-York,
Sloop Potomack,	G. Rowe,	Maryland,
Sch. Speedwell,	J. Ruſſell,	New-London,
Sloop Betſy,	E. Chappell,	New-London,
Ship Liberty,	G. Crump,	South-Carolina,
Sloop Molly,	E. Rogers,	Boſton,
Sl. Royal George,	R. Alberſon,	New-York,
Brig Nancy,	J. Taylor,	St. Kitts,
Br. Barbados Pac.	W. Hawkins,	Barbados,
Sch. Amelia,	P. Barry,	St. Kitts,
Sch. Peggy,	J. Keogh,	Hiſpaniola,
Sch. Polly,	R. Zuill,	St. Euſtatia,
Brig Addiſon,	T. Candell,	Liſbon.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Sea Nymph,	J. Blewer,	South-Carolina,
Sloop Sally,	T. Alberſon,	New-York,
Brig Patty & Peggy,	R. Hardie,	Liſbon,
Brig Thomas,	T. Bernard,	Dublin and Liverp.
Snow Penn,	J. M'Caddon,	Cork,
Brig Jenny,	J. Campbell,	Cork,
Brig Pluto,	T. Lee,	Cadiz,
Brig Betſey,	D. M'Cutcheon,	Cork,
Brig Polly,	G. Hurſt,	Madeira,
Sloop Hawke,	B. Hinſon,	Barbados,
Snow Neptune,	T. Wallace,	Cadiz,
Br. Widow's Son,	C. Dickinſon,	Piſcataqua,
Ship Clementina,	P. Brown,	Cadiz,
Br. Three Friends,	W. Brown,	Granadoes,
Sc. Molly & Fanny,	J. Hunn,	Montſerrat,
Sloop Betſy,	E. Chappell,	New-London,
Sch. Thames,	J. Powers,	New-London,
Ship Minerva,	T. Faries,	Liſbon,
Brig Addiſon,	T. Candell,	Newfoundland.

CLEARED.

Sloop Henry,	J. Todd,	Antigua,
Sl. Alexandria Pac.	J. Scott,	Virginia,
Sc. King Tamony,	J. Allen,	Jamaica,
Sch. Polly,	J. Davidſon,	Jamaica,
Sloop Suſannah,	R. Bell,	New-Providence,
Br. Pr. of Wales,	T. Maſon,	South-Carolina,
Sh. Nancy & Sucky,	J. Robinſon,	Liſbon,
Sloop York,	J. Buck,	Virginia,
Brig Ranger,	W. Newbold,	Antigua,
Brig Nancy,	J. Taylor,	St. Kitts,
Sch. Speedwell,	J. Ruſſell,	New-London,
Sloop Hawke,	B. Hinſon,	Barbados,
Brig Polly,	G. Hurſt,	Madeira,
Br. Widow's Son,	T. Dixon,	Portſmouth, N. E.
Sloop Betſey,	E. Chappell,	New London,
Brig Tryal,	G. Cabot,	Newberry, N. E.
Ship Britannia,	J. Soulder,	Cork,
Brig Jenny,	J. Campbell,	Cork,
Brig Thomas,	J. Baxter,	Dublin and Liverp.
Sloop Rachel,	J. Goddard,	North-Carolina.

List of LETTERS remaining in the POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA. *July* 5, 1773.

A

John Andrews, and Co.
Robert Armſtrong,
William Ahern,
Capt. Iſaac All,
D. Alliſon,
Capt. William Ainſworth, 4
William Anderſon,
Benjamin Armitage,
John Auntiel,
Joſeph Atkinſon,
James Aſhton,
Hugh Archer,
James Andrews, at *Philad.*
Philip Alexander, *Salem.*

B

Michael Butler,
Peter Barker,
Joſeph Burr,
Charles Biſon,
Samuel Bethell,
John Blacket,
John Bray,
Alexander Bryears,
Lambert Barnes,
George Beats,
James Bratten,
Thomas Broadbent,
Charles Butler, 2
Dr. John Beatty,
Alexander Buckard,
Paul Boughall,
William Banks,
Matthew Brenock,
Peter Bell,
Joſeph Brown,
Samuel Brown,
Richard Butler,
Thomas Brown,
William Brown,
Richard Bonſell,
Charles Biſons,
Mary Brown,
John Blear, 4
George Bamford,
Robert Brown,
Joſeph Breaden,
Capt. William Blair & Sons,
Alexander Blyth,
Benjamin Branen,
Marette Bradbury,
M. A. Bowles,
John Baxter,
John Brown, *Philadelphia,*
John Andrews Brothers, *Beth.*
Charles Bingman, *Reading.*

C

Edward Cleaveland, 3
Robert Coun,
Joſeph Carmalt,
Ann Cottle,
Charles Cook,
John Campbell,
Henry Crouder,
John Courtney,
William Carſhore,
Robert Crafts,
Henry Carey,
John Clilan,
Richard Cook,
Jacob Crew,
John Carney,
James Carr,
Connor Cahill,
Timothy Coonan,
Catharine Caſe,
Joſeph Caen, 18th Regiment,
Iſaac Coplan,
John Crooker,
Charles Colman,
Alexander G. Cullaulen,
Mr. Chalbad, Junior,
——— Campbell, Eſq;
Robert Coon,
John Connelly,
Barbary Coyle,
Caldwell and Wilſon, 2
Joſeph Caverly,
Abel Cady,
Patrick Coulbart,
William Campbell, *Philad.*
Mary Cloger, *Bucks County,*
William Charters, *Hanov.*
Joſeph Caulton, *Blockley,*
Elijah Clark, G. *Egg-Harb.*

D

John Donnal, 3
Iſaac Dodge,
Ralph Davidſon,
Richard Davis,
James Dalton,
John Dumbar,
Mark Dougherty,
James Dauned,
Peter Dorton,
George Dunan,
Bernard Duffen,
William Derice,
Richard Day, 2
David Duncan,
John Douglaſs,
Thomas Douglaſs,
Benjamin Davids, 2
John Daviſe,
Richard Davis,
John Davis,
Thomas Duncan,
James Davies,
Edward Dodd,
Mr. Dow, *Philadelphia,*
Adam Davidſon, *Plumſtead, Bucks County.*

E

James Erwin,
Thomas Evans,
John Enerton,
Thomas Erſkin,
William Ellis,
Andrew Eſler, *Philadelphia.*

F

Michael Farrell,
Lawrence Furlong,
Robert Farmer,
John Furlong,
Job Follows, 2
John Forſyth, 2
Joſeph Fry,
James Flucker, 2
Joſeph Fawſet,
Michael Fennery,
James Forgey,
Joſeph Ferguſon,
Lewis Farmer,
William Fiſher,
Samuel Ferguſon,
Benjamin Freeman,
William Favell, *Philad.*

G

John Graves,
David R. Gibſon,
Oliver Garſon,
William Gulley,
Nancy Gilbert,
Matthew Gamilen,
John Gilliard,
William Gerrard,
John Gratton,
Nathaniel Giffin,
Cornelius Garriſon,
Jacob Grigitt,
John Goodwin,
Richard Graves, 2
Benjamin Griffiths,
Mr. Ganiel,
Elizabeth Green,
George Graham,
William Glover,
James Gardner, *Philad.*

H

Nicholas Heblino,
Greenbury Hughs,
William Hardy,
Andrew Hall,
Jeremiah Harkins,
Andrew Heiſer,
Joſeph Hayward,
Richard Hornidge,
Jane Hymon,
Edward Holland,
Matthew Henderſon,
Stephen Hiney,
John Hillman,
Mr. Haregrave,
Thomas Holines,
John Hall,
Benjamin Handy,
Mary or Ann Huchinſon,
Mrs. Hogan,
Daniel Healy,
Michael Higgins,
Michael Hutchinſon,
Mr. Hugh, Serjeant Major,
Daniel Harriſon,
Robert Heart,
Jane Hannah,
Thomas Hill, 2
John Holdſworth,
Alexander Haig,
John Huchinſon,
John Henderſon,
Benjamin Hemmings,
Harry Haney,
John Harford,
Thomas Horton,
William Harvey, 2 *Philad.*
John E. Hopkins, *Haddonfield.*

I

David Inglis,
William Johnſton, 2
John Jager,
Griffith Jones,
John Jervis,
James Johnſton, 2
Mary Jovenal,
Timothy Jackſon,
Alexander Juſtice,
Mr. Jones,
Lyon Jones,
George Jones,
Rachael Jaquet,
Arthur Irwin, *Philad.*
Thomas Smith Judwin.

K

Hannah Kearns,
Capt. Keary,
John Killy,
James Kirkpatrick,
William Kinley,
David Knox, 2
James Kerr,
William Kennedy,
John Keeffe,
Peter Kew, *Philadelphia.*

L

Mrs. Lorey, 2
Joſeph Lewis,
James Langen,
Francis Lally,
William Lamb,
Mrs. Lyth,
William Lawrence,
William Luſher,
Daniel Lithgow,
John Lynch,
John Lyndall,
Daniel Lacey, *Philadelphia.*

M

Daniel M'Elmoyel,
Patrick M'Cormick,
Robert Morrow,
Andrew Mallon,
John Megreger,
John Merrick,
Samuel Moon,
Henry Moſes,
Matthew Maſon,
John and William Magee,
Jacob Molidore,
Edward M'Quillian,
William Miller,
James M'Gill,
Daniel Malone,
Catharine Moldonhe,
Dennis M'Devill,
William Moore,
Thomas Moore,
Patrick Martin,
James Moore,
Martha Murry,
Thomas M'Akin,
John M'Gee,
Samuel Moore,
Robert Morton,
Titus Matlack, 2
Simon Murry, 2
William Motley,
Jonathan Meredith,
Robert Montgomery,
Thomas Middleton,
Mary M'Cleland,
Martha Marchant,
Robert Morton,
Joſhua Mitchell,
John M'Crea,
James Maxwell,
John Muſgrave, 2
William Murphey,
James Murdock,
Walter Moore,
Archibald M'Clean,
John H. Myer,
Margaret Morgan,
——M'Intos,
Mary Montgomery,
John Murgatroyd,
James M'Niel,
James M'Jan,
George M'Campbell,
Sarah Mecom,
Dr. Murry,
William M'Cayle,
D. William M'Ilvane,
George M'Clatchy,
John Marles,
Abraham Maddock,
Joſeph Miller,
Stephen M'Carty,
Daniel M'Revigan,
Suſanna Mechoronel,
Frederick Miller,
Charles M'Adams,
Francis Miller,
Niel M'Duffee,
Anthony M'Conwell, *Phil.*

N

Suſanna Nice,
Joſhua North,
Edward Nicholſon, *Philad.*

O

Mary Oharo,
Ann Okenner,
John Ormſley,
George Oliver, *Philad.*

P

Captain Power, 2
Joſeph Patterſon,
James Patterſon,
William Perry, *Philad.*

Q

John Quirk, *Philadelphia.*

R

Hannah Robins, 2
William Ribbel,
Frederick Rigger,
Jeſſe Row,
John Rinhen,
William Rigdon,
John Reed,
Peter Rancourt,
David Rogers,
George Rickey,
James Renkin,
Hannah Rickets,
Thomas Ruſſel,
Alexander Ruſſel, 18 reg.
Robert Leardin,
James Riddle,
Hannah Ries,
Caty Reagan,
Joſeph and James Read,
William Raddon, *Philad.*

S

William Smith,
David Speer,
Catharine Shriver,
John Scutcliff,
James Stafford,
Daniel Siddon,
John Sellers
Samuel Smith,
Margaret Stevens,
Arthur St. Clair,
Mr. Sherman,
Francis Stewart,
Hugh Suds, 2
Chriſtian Snyder,
Robert Slater,
Hugh Short,
John Spearing,
Valentine Standley,
Elizabeth Scott,
Ann Speed,
Captain Sutton,
Joſeph Scott,
Simon Switzer,
Samuel Stewart,
Buddel Shim,
Richard Sutton,
Catharine Striber,
Simon Spark,
John Stuart,
William Summers,
James Samſon,
Patrick Slatery,
James & William Shannon,
John Shoreditch,
Mr. Smith,
Robert Setlery, *Philad.*

T

Hugh Taylor,
Suſanna Thompſon,
John Thompſon,
Robert Thorne,
Daniel Troy,
John Tittle,
William Templer,
James Taylor,
Chriſtopher Tidſtell,
Jones Taylor,
Richard Tomlinſon,
John Tyvell, *Philadelphia.*

V

Daniel Vanvoorhis,
Mr. Vernon,
Robert Vans, *Philadelphia.*

W

Mr. Watſon,
Charles Whitan,
Joſeph White,
John Williamſon,
John Weſt,
Mary Withers,
Thomas Wheton,
John Waid,
John Wlliams,
William Wilſon,
James White,
William Waſſam,
James Wilſon,
Elizabeth Winters,
John Winters,
John Wales,
John White,
James Wallas,
William Williams,
John Wight,
William Woods,
Thomas Waters, *Philad.*

Y

Mr. Yates,
James Young, 2, *Philad.*

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A SERVANT GIRL AND BOY.

Enquire of the printer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COOK-MAID and CHAMBER-MAID, to ſerve in a large family. Good wages will be given, but none need apply, unleſs they can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer hereof.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1773.

THE creditors of WALTER AND BERTLES SHEE, late of this city, merchants, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, before the firſt day of September next, as a dividend will be made on that day, and thoſe perſons who do not apply agreeable to this notice will be excluded from any part of the dividend of the money then in hand.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of WALTER and BERTLES SHEE, are once more deſired to diſcharge their reſpective balances, otherways their accounts will be put into the hands of a lawyer.

WILLIAM WEST,
JOHN GIBSON,
GEORGE ROBERTS,
THOMAS BARCLAY.

Vienna, Dorcheſter County, Maryland, July 14, 1773.

THE ſubſciber has taken the houſe lately known by the name of Laing's Tavern, and has opened a Tavern for the reception of gentlemen and travellers, who may depend on good accommodations both for themſelves and horſes, as he has laid in a general aſſortment of the beſt articles neceſſary for that purpoſe.

THOMAS MACCLEMMY.

N. B. Gentlemen, whoſe buſineſs may require them to paſs the ferry, may depend on always meeting with the men and boat, at any hour of the night.

Baltimore, July 20, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A MILL-SEAT about eighteen miles from Baltimore Town, on the main falls of Patapſco, in a fine wheat country, through which land the main road paſſes to Frederick County, Great and Little Pipe Creek, and to Marſh Creek and Conocheague ſettlements; it is likewiſe within three miles of German Town, through which place the waggons paſs from York and Cumberland Counties to Baltimore. By the beſt judges the dam and race can be made for ſeventy pounds currency, there being on the ſpot great plenty of ſtone, timber, and a never-failing ſtream of water. A quantity of good land may be had adjoining, not exceeding 100 to 150 acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Every encouragement will be given to any perſon or perſons that can come properly recommended.——To be ſold likewiſe, thirty-ſix acres of land, contiguous to and joining the paſture lots in Baltimore Town, either in lots of one acre, or more, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer: It is very well ſituated for paſtures, gardens, or other improvements, and may be either leaſed or ſold out. Alſo a tract of land in Baltimore County, called Mary's Victory, containing about 590 acres, thirty miles from Baltimore Town, on the main road to Frederick Town, Wincheſter, and the back ſettlements. There is a great deal of valuable meadow ground through which runs a fine ſtream of water. For terms of ſale apply to

JOHN STEVENSON.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY the 11th inſt. from the ſubſcriber living at the Croſs Keys, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named JOHN DOYLES, has a broad face, is pock-mark'd, has ſandy hair, limps a little, and is between four and five feet high: Had on a white ticken coatee, white flannel waiſtcoat, greaſy leather breeches, a broad ſtriped check ſhirt, and brown thread ſtockings. He was bought of DAVID HOOPS, Eſq. If taken and ſecured in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be paid, if within 15 miles, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, if 21 miles, THREE DOLLARS, if 30 miles, FOUR DOLLARS, if 50 miles SIX DOLLARS, and if 60 miles, the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, by

WILLIAM DIBLEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, next door above the Engliſh Church, in the night of the 20th inſt. (July) a bound ſervant man named *GEORGE MOONE*, about five feet three or four inches high, fair complexion, black hair, thick legged and ſtout built, his hands and fingers full of warts, between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, a good ſcholar, came from Kingſton upon Hull, in the county of Yorkſhire, England, and is by trade a tin man; had on and took with him a new iron grey cloth coat and jacket, with buttons of the ſame colour, dark jean breeches, two pair of trowſers, one of which he loſt as he went away, three jackets, two with ſleeves, one ſcarlet ſerge ſtriped ditto, the ſtripes of which run acroſs, and one knit ditto without ſleeves, much worn, all with buttons of the ſame colour of the jackets, five ſhirts, two white and three checked, all about half worn, two pair of worſted ſtockings, two pair of good ſhoes, one romal ſilk handkerchief, one black Barcelona ditto, two hats, one a beaver, half worn, without a button, the other a good country-made felt hat, with a button; he alſo had a green apron. 'Tis likely he may change his name. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH FEINAUER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

DAVID BEVERIDGE,

At his ſtore on the Bird-in-hand wharf,

JAMAICA SUGARS, COFFEE, PIMENTO, AND COW HYDES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant boy, who has upwards of three years and a half to ſerve, and will ſuit for either town or country. Enquire of the printer hereof.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE, with a good young breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Carter's alley, an indented ſervant man, named JOSEPH PALMER, ſpeaks broad Engliſh, has a broad face, yellow complexion, ſandy hair, ſtoops in his walk, has ſhort thick feet, by trade a cutler. He is about five feet five inches high, twenty-two years of age; had on when he went away, a new Engliſh hat, a light drab coat, ſhort waiſted, with a velvet cape, a ſtriped ſilk and cotton jacket, very much wore; a pair of Ruſſia linen trowſers, a pair of neat's leather ſhoes, and check ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if within fifteen miles, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, if twenty-one miles, THREE DOLLARS, if thirty-miles, FOUR DOLLARS, if fifty miles, SIX DOLLARS, if ſixty miles, the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL WIGFALL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to conceal or harbour him, at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY neat three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on Chriſtian-ſtreet, near the ſign of Paſcal Paoli, in Southwark. For particulars enquire of JOHN HART.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH, about nineteen years of age, well accuſtomed to houſe-work, and fond of children. She is ſold for want of employ; enquire of the printer.

WAS LOST,

Or put on board of a wrong ſhallop, through miſtake, at the Crooked Billet wharf, ſome time in May, 1771.

A BOX or CHEST, of a triangle form, containing a ſilver ſmith's glaſs caſe: Whoever can inform the ſubſcriber, of the ſaid Box or CHEST, ſhall receive a reward of TEN SHILLINGS, paid by

JOHN CARNAN.

N. B. Said CARNAN, wants a perſon immediately who underſtands the jeweller's buſineſs in all its branches.

WAS LOST,

On Thurſday evening, the 6th inſt. between Arch and Market-ſtreets, in Fourth-ſtreet.

A SMALL GOLD ORNAMENT for the neck, in the ſhape of an heart, with a landſcape worked with hair on one ſide, on the other ſide the hair plaited. There are ſix garnet ſtones round it, with a motto, and it was faſtened to a ſtring of jet beads. Whoever ſhall find the ſame, and bring it to the printer hereof, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from Warwick Furnace, the 11 inſt. a German ſervant man, named HENRY CONROD BOGAR, a ſmith by trade, about 24 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, round faced, light coloured hair tyed: Had on and took with him, a half worn caſtor hat ſcolloped; two coats, one a light blue with ſhort ſkirts, lined with brown linen, and mohair buttons, the other a dark blue without lining and metal buttons; white and check ſhirts, check trowſers, with broad ſtripes; thread ſtockings, new ſhoes with braſs buckles not fellows; ſpeaks Engliſh; came into the province laſt May from London, and it is thought he intends to return to Germany or London if he can, therefore all maſters of veſſels and others are deſired not to harbour or carry him off. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol in this province, or brings him to DAVID POTTS, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS BULL.

WHEREAS MARY, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has behaved to him in ſuch a manner that he finds it impoſſible to live any longer with her: This is therefore to deſire that no perſon will truſt her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, from the date hereof.

WILLIAM BAILY.

N. B. All perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid BAILY, by bills, bonds, notes or otherwiſe, are deſired to bring them in before the 30th of this inſtant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

As a CLERK,

A MAN who can be well recommended for his abilites, regularity and honeſty. Enquire of the printer.

July 1, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, in Frederick County, about eight miles from Winchester, on the main road to Philadelphia, containing 1100 acres, on which is a never-failing ſpring and two good wells. The improvements thereon have been lately made and finiſhed in the beſt manner, viz. an extraordinary good dwelling-houſe, 40 by 20 feet, with two good rooms and a large paſſage on the lower floor; the whole genteely plaiſtered and painted, and is an excellent ſituation for a ſtore or tavern; together with two large barns 60 by 24 feet each, ſtables and other out-houſes, ſtore-houſe and ſmiths ſhop. There is a ſmall apple orchard of bearing trees, and 250 trees planted out, of the beſt fruit; alſo 30 acres of good Timothy meadow, and 300 acres of freſh land cleared within ſix years, which have produced annually for three years paſt near two thouſand buſhels of wheat, which alone is ſufficient to prove the quality of ſaid land. There is alſo another tract of land to be ſold, two miles diſtant from the foregoing one, lying on the ſame road, and containing 443 acres; the land is exceedingly good and well timbered, upwards of thirty acres of meadow ground, great part of which is cleared. Alſo another tract of 100 acres, on which is erected an excellent merchant mill, 60 by 40 feet, built of ſtone and finiſhed in the beſt manner; no expence has been ſpared to render it's conveniencies complete. There is beſides on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes, and a ſtill-houſe through which the water runs above ſo as to be conveyed to any part thereof with eaſe: Said mill has three pair of ſtones, and is ſituated on a conſtant ſtream and in the beſt neighbourhood for good wheat in the county, likewiſe another tract of land on Back Creek, with a mill-ſeat thereon, and fine land for meadow, containing 352 acres. The proprietor of the before-mentioned tracts, apprehending that the merchant-mill before deſcribed, being extremely well accuſtomed and well known to ſend forth extraordinary good flour for exportation, thinks it would be moſt ſuitable for a merchant, and therefore he will take in part for the purchaſe thereof, negroes, rum, ſugar and molaſſes, they being articles that would anſwer at the place to which he intends to move, and a reaſonable time will be given for the remainder of the purchaſe thereof, and of the tracts of land before deſcribed. Indiſputable titles will be made to the reſpective tracts. Alſo ſeveral yoke of oxen, hogs, ſheep, and a large ſtock of cattle, with ſundry farming utenſils.

N. B. Alſo will be ſold, that well known and valuable tract of land called the COOL SPRINGS, in Hampſhire County, near the WARM SPRINGS, containing 416 acres of very fertile land, being as well ſituated for buſineſs as any in theſe parts. The place is well watered and timbered, and well improved.

JOHN NEVILL.

LATELY IMPORTED, in the ſhip Catherine, Captain Sutton, from LONDON,

DOCTOR HILL'S NEW IMPROVED TINCTURE CENTUARY.

THIS is an excellent medicine for all weak ſtomachs, it gives a very good healthy appetite, and a ſound digeſtion, and as moſt diſeaſes have their origin in a weak ſtomach, ſo by the uſe of this tincture they may be prevented. Alſo a freſh quantity of DOCTOR HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM, of which the virtue and goodneſs are now ſo well known in America, that it is an infallible, and the moſt innocent, ſure and effectual medicine ever known in the world, for all coughs, colds, ſwimming in the head, and a very admirable remedy for chidren in the hooping cough, and in moſt all their diſorders, and by the proper uſe of this Balſam for a reaſonable time, many have alſo received great benefit and relief, and ſome are effectually cured of the moſt painful rheumatiſm, cholic, conſumption and jaundice. DOCTOR HILL's own directions, printed in London, are wrapped about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, was meant ſterling money, but for the benefit of the poor, it is allowed to be ſold, a ſingle bottle for 4*s*. 3*d*. and 3*s*. 9*d*. a bottle, by the dozen, currency in this province, and to prevent counterfeiting of theſe medicines, it is only to be ſold in Philadelphia, by William Sitgreaves, merchant, at his houſe on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe; at Lancaſter, by Ludwig Lauman, merchant; at New-York, by Michael Hoffman, ſhopkeeper; and by the ſubſcriber at Kingſeſs, near the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill, and no where elſe for the preſent time.

WILLIAM YOUNG, SENIOR.

Now ſelling abſolutely at prime coſt, at the houſe of the late Mrs. MARY SYMONDS, deceaſed, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

A large and general ASSORTMENT of

MILLENARY AND OTHER GOODS;

Amongſt which are,

CAMBRICKS; lawns; muſlins; Bruſſels, mecklin, blond and other laces; rich black and white ſattins; a large parcel of modes, ſilks, ſattins and peelongs for cloaks and bonnets; gauzes; net and pariſnet, with a great variety of other genteel articles.

N. B. Any perſons taking a conſiderable quantity, will have a further allowance made them, being ſolicitous to compleat the ſale as early as poſſible, for the benefit of the orphan.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Executor.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE, with a good breaſt of milk. Enquire of the printer.

DANIEL DUCHEMINE,

HAS taken the place called LEBANON, to the ſouthward of the Commons, where may be had, tea and coffee, ſangree, ſyllabub, bottled cyder, beer, mead, &c. with various kinds of fruits, cakes and comfits: It is well adapted to the reſt and refreſhment of ſuch ſober company as viſit the Hoſpital and Bettering-Houſe, being ſituated at the ſouth end of Tenth-ſtreet, which runs by the eaſt ſide of the Bettering Houſe. None will be admitted but ſober, orderly and reputable people.

N. B. At ſaid place may be ſeen, a good collection of Geography, in globes, maps and hiſtorical deſcriptions, both in Engliſh and French.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of CARSON and SCULLEY, of Chriſtiana Bridge, ſtore-keepers, is now diſſolved, all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip on account, are earneſtly requeſted (to prevent further trouble) to come and ſettle the ſame with THOMAS SCULLEY.

N. B. Said SCULLEY returns his ſincere thanks to all thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their cuſtom; and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours, as he intends to carry on the buſineſs in as extenſive a manner as ever, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, on very low terms for caſh or ſhort credit, by

JOEL ZANE,

At his ſtore the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of ironmongery, cutlery, joiners braſs ware, and ſadlery; alſo brimſtone, chalk, antimony, bar lead, powder and ſhot, ſhoe rubbers, red and white lead, verdigreaſe, Spaniſh brown and whiting, ſtone oker, litharge, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, Venetian red, linſeed oyl, ground redwood, madder, allum, copperas, fuſtick, logwood, braziletto, argol, galls, wool and cotton cards, writing-paper, ſealing wax, ink powder, gun flints, rozin, chalk lines, Engliſh and American glue, lampblack, ſeine twine, ſlates, hair ſieves, pewter diſhes, plates and ſpoons, clover and Timothy ſeeds, &. &c. &c.

INDISPUTABLE GOOD OLD RIGHTS WARRANTED,

FOR any quantity of LAND, from 25 to 500 acres, to be taken up in any part of the province of Pennſylvania, not yet appropriated. The quit-rent to be no more than ONE SHILLING ſterling per hundred acres. Enquire of

MRS. MARY GORDON,
GEORGE MORGAN, or
LEWIS WEISS.

PICTURES AND MAPS:

A large and excellent aſſortment of them, by the beſt maſters, are juſt imported, and to be ſold by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

The ſecond door above the Coffee-Houſe, in Market-ſtreet. In this collection, among many others are the following.

THE ſeaſons, an original after Roſalba, in pear tree, beautifully painted; peace and plenty, finely coloured and beautifully ornamented; elegant characteriſtical pieces in green and gold frames, viz. Flora, the letter woman, the oyſter woman, the bathing beauty, Mrs. Yates in the character of Electra, the lady's maid ſoaping linen, Venus blinding Cupid by Strange, Joſeph and his miſtreſs, Venus attired by the graces, George Whitefield, John Weſtley, Thomas Jones, and Philip Doddridge, with many others of the moſt approved clergy; landſcapes, views of capital cities, ſcripture pieces, ſea pieces, ſporting pieces, and a very great number of fancy pieces, painted on glaſs in fine gold frames &c. &c. ſetts of the ſundry dock yards, with the men of war in them, beautifully ornamented; ſetts of the twelve monthly flowers, in beautiful frames; ſetts of haſkets of flowers; the paſſions of the ſoul as they are expreſſed in the human countenance, by Lebrun; with a variety of the moſt elegant ingravings and mezzotintoes, by the greateſt artiſts in Rome and London; maps of the world and of each quarter, Europe, Aſia, Africa and America; general atlas, containing 36 new maps, by Palairet and others, in one large book; likewiſe Dury's 45 maps, beautifully coloured and bound in a proper ſize for gentlemen's pockets; Albins birds beautifully coloured, in volumes, with their explanations; geographical playing cards and playing cards of antient hiſtory, lately invented for the inſtructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies, by an eminent clergyman in London; alſo a journey through Europe, or the royal amuſement, invented by Dr. Nugent, now uſed in London inſtead of the back gammon table; a variety of drawing books and flower books; ſetts of water colours in ſhells and out of ſhells with camel hair pencils; copperplate copy books, from the earlieſt attempt to the compleating of the moſt accompliſhed penmen; very neat fowling pieces; low priced pocket and horſe piſtols; German and common flutes; a good aſſortment of muſic; London made fiddles; pen engines, that any perſon can make a pen with as quick as ſhut their hand; lamps that reſemble a candle when burning, and is uſed with one quarter the expence of a tallow candle; beſt Dutch wax and wafers; ivory and mahogany cucumber ſlicers; ſilver and gilt gentlemen and ladies watches; a variety of pocket books; likewiſe original invention for marking linen in a peculiar method, with a liquid immoveable by the ſevereſt waſhing and boiling, which is more regular and beautiful than any needle work, and cannot be picked out, as is often the caſe when linen is marked in the uſual, but now diſapproved cuſtom, with ſilk, worſted or thread; it is neceſſary for gentlemen to print their names in books with red or black liquid prepared on purpoſe, or on meſſage cards or any other thing they may have occaſion for. A good aſſortment of jewellery and dry goods as uſual, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.